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VOL. XX NO. 304 BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1932 TWELVE PAGES

PROTRACTED ALLAHABAD DELIBERATIONS

Search For Formula For Bengal

WILL THERE BE A CALCUTTA SESSION ?

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

Determined effort to conclude the work before it is being made by the Unity Conference the Sub-committee which began its work at 10 a.m. at Darbhanga Castle. The Committee devoted twelve hours' time to the consideration of various problems before it. But protracted discussion, however, doesn't seem to have enabled the Committee to reach any conclusions. Most of them said to have been devoted to find out a formula for Bengal, but the question is reported to have been ultimately postponed and it is understood that it will be considered at a future meeting of Committee which, it is said, will be held at some future date at Calcutta.

Later the Committee discussed Muslim and Sikh amendments to the Punjab formula. Discussion on the Sind question could not be resumed to-day as Sheikh Abdul Majid could not attend the meeting owing to an attack of fever. But he is feeling better and hopes to attend the meeting to-morrow. The Committee, it appears, is trying to reach conclusions on all questions other than Bengal so that they might be placed before the to-morrow's open session, which will be held at two p.m. at the Mayo Hall. Probably it will be adjourned to some future date and the venue for future session will be Calcutta. The president Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar, is leaving on Friday afternoon for Salem as it is not possible for him to wait after that date owing to some urgent private business.

BENGAL QUESTION TO BE DEALT LAST

Unity Conference

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

Statement which threatened the Unity Conference appears to be clearing up. Refusal of Bengal Hindus at the Calcutta Conference to surrender a single seat to guarantee 51 per cent majority to the Muslims created a good deal of difficulty in the way of Unity. Maulana Zafar Ali, it is reported suggested that all other matters should be decided first and then they should take up the question of Bengal and evolve a formula, whereafter Bengal should be told that the success of the whole Unity pact rested on their consent to the formula relating to Bengal and if they failed to accept it, the whole blame for the breakdown would rest on them.

TO DEAL BENGAL QUESTION AFTERWARDS.

Another suggestion was not to attempt at evolving a Bengal formula in Allahabad, but the Unity Committee would meet in Calcutta for decision concerning Bengal and if necessary to hold an All Parties Conference there. Discussion on these suggestions followed and it was ultimately decided to leave the Bengal question for the present. It is understood that the task of preparing a formula for Bengal has been entrusted to the President. This formula would be considered after an agreement is reached on all other matters. It is understood that thereafter, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Moonjee and others may proceed to Calcutta to hold a conference of leaders meeting about December 26. A suggestion was also made that the entire Sub-Committee should meet at Calcutta to deal with the Bengal question. —A.P.

Preventing Breakdown

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

Unity talks continued all through the day and the Sub-Committee is still sitting. Every effort is being made to reach an agreement on all the disputed points to prevent a breakdown. The Bengal question took up a good deal of time, and it is reported that the suggestion of a formula to be adopted and sent to Bengal for ratification has met with approval. For the present the matter has been shelved and other subjects have been taken up.

SUB-COMMITTEE REASSEMBLES.

The Unity Conference Sub-Committee reassembled at 11-30 a.m. to-day and is still sitting. The Bengal question is being discussed. Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar, the President, explained proceedings in Calcutta.

The Delegates are arriving for the All Parties Conference, including Mrs. Vaniraj Metha, Haribhau Joshi (Poona) and Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingen Chettiar, M.L.C., Leader of the Nationalist Party in the Madras Council.—A. P.

POLICE SEARCH ROOMS OF MRS. HANSA MEHTA

Nothing Incriminating Found

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

The rooms occupied by Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mrs. Goshiben Captain at the Grand Hotel were searched by the local police at seven this evening. Armed with search warrant issued by the District Magistrate, a party of police went to the Grand Hotel at five and when Mrs. Mehta and Mrs. Captain returned to the Hotel from the Unity Conference, searched the rooms and all luggage. The search lasted for 20 minutes, but the police found nothing incriminating.

It appears that the police expected to find some proscribed literature. What made them think so appears to be the fact that these two lady delegates from Bombay brought with them two cases of books when they arrived here last night, but the police did not find cases of books when they searched rooms.

PICKETING OF BOMBAY BULLION MARKET

Questions In Commons

LONDON, Dec. 21

Questioned in the House of Commons by Mr. Wardlaw Milne with regard to picketing in connection with Bullion market in Bombay, Mr. Butler said that he had no information with regard to any request by the Congress party for closing the market. Mr. Wardlaw Milne asked whether if information in that connection reached the Secretary of State he would see that steps were taken to imprison those people. Mr. Butler replied that he would be very glad to receive information in that connection.

Replying to Mr. Maxton, Mr. Butler said that any interference with copies of the Journal of the United India had doubtless been on ground contained in matter, publication of which was offence under the Indian Penal Code. The Indian Post Office Act provided for the authority to detain such literature.

DEPORTATIONS TO ANDAMANS

Further replying to Mr. Maxton with regard to deportations to Andamans, Mr. Butler pointed out that in connection with decision taken a decade ago to close down the penal settlement as rapidly as possible, the Government of India had retained discretion to transfer to Andamans convicts whose removal from British India was considered to be in the public interest. The area of Yaol, where these convicts would be lodged, was now free from malaria and there was no longer any objection to it on grounds of health.—Reuter.

DESTRUCTION OF VENETIAN LIONS

Illfeeling Between Yugoslavia And Italy

BELGRADE, Dec. 21.

"Yugoslavia will remain calm in the face of provocations, but will not fail to defend the country's sacred rights" were the grave words uttered by the Foreign Minister, Herr Jovtitch in the Senate alluding to ill-feeling recently manifested by Italy towards Yugoslavia and outspoken speech of Signor Mussolini in the Italian Senate last week, in which he referred to the destruction of Historic venetian lions outside the cathedral of Trau in Dalmatia and alleged murder of Fascist in Islands of Veglia. These incidents, declared Herr Jevtitch, were grossly exaggerated and deliberately trumped up to arouse hatred against Yugoslavia.—Reuter's Special.

BRIDGING THE GULF

PHILIPPINES INDEPENDENCE

Committee To Adjust Differences

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

The Philippine Independence Bill has been referred to a conference in Committee for the adjustment of differences between the Senate's measure providing for Philippinos to vote on the constitution and measure passed by the House of Representatives in the last session setting a preparatory period of eight years and fixing differently the question of tariffs and popular vote on the constitution. When the bill is sent to Mr. Hoover for signature it is expected he will veto it.—Reuter.

(A cable dated December 19 stated.—

The Senate's action in inserting in the Philippines Bill a plan for the Phillippinos' vote on the constitution instead of the original clause calling for the withdrawal of the United States' sovereignty only after the islanders have voted for independence at the end of a 12-year period has led some Senators to predict a presidential veto.)

RECONSIDERATION OF DEMTS QUESTION

Roosevelt Rejects Commission Plan

No Linking Of Debts With Economic Conference Or Disarmament

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

Roosevelt offers to do nothing to retard or hamper immediate debt action but rejects Commission plan in reply to Hoover says "New York Times." He declines co-operation in choosing its personnel. He believes that existing agencies are sufficient for separate re-examination of debtors capacity to pay and does not favour linking of debts with Economic Conference and Disarmament, emphasising that debts are separate matter.—Reuter Copyright

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AUSTRIA

Commons Approves Geneva Protocol

LONDON, Dec. 20.

House of Commons approved of financial resolution authorising bill to be introduced later giving effect to Geneva Protocol of 15th July providing for further financial assistance to Austria. Britain with France and other European States had guaranteed Austrian loan on gold basis of three hundred million schillings, money to be used principally for consolidating existing shortterm debts. Britain will be liable to three hundred thousand yearly if Austria defaulted.—Reuter Copyright.

UNITED STATES LOAN TO BE REPAID

Free States Government's Decision

DUBLIN, Dec. 21.

Official statement confirms reported intention of Free State Government to repay balance due in respect of one and a half million sterling loan floated in United States in 1918 and 1920.—Reuter Copyright.

Dublin.—Colonel Neligan, Head Detective of Civic Guards has been removed from office and given compulsory leave of absence with full pay. No explanation of governments action is given.—Reuter Copyright.

CAPTAIN AND SEVEN CREW DROWNED

Steamers' Collision Off Seaham's Harbour

LONDON, Dec. 21

Captain and seven crew of Tynetees Shipping Company's 712 ton Steamer "Gateshead" were drowned when the vessel collided with the Norwegian Steamer "Miranda" (1,328 tons) off Seaham's Harbour in fog this morning. The "Gateshead" sank within two minutes of the collision. The first mate and four crew thrown into the water were picked up by Miranda.—Reuter's Special.

EX-KAISER UNWELL

Further Measures To Guard Him

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Doorn.—The Ex-Kaiser is suffering from cold and rheumatism and is confined to his room by the order of the court physician Measures to guard the Ex-Kaiser against future intruders have been intensified. All locks of outer gates and doors of Doorn House have been renewed. Chains of dogs kept on grounds have been lengthened to enable them to seize suspects at longer range. The bridge over the moat round the house has been drawn up and servants' entrance is closed at nightfall after which everybody has to pass through the main gate.—Reuter.

SEA ROUTE ACROSS TOP OF WORLD

New Plan

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Moscow.—A sea route across the top of the world has been planned as the result of a successful, though hazardous, experimental voyage of the icebreaker "Sibiriakov" for finding navigable channel to the Pacific side.

The Government have decreed that the route from Archangel to Bering Strait should be opened for the navigation as soon as possible under the charge of a special board and the meteorological service.—Reuter.

Pensions To I. C. S. Men

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Emphatic assurances regarding the pensions to the members of the Indian Civil Service when the new constitution was framed was given by Mr. Butler, Under-Secretary of State, at the question time in the House of Commons. He asserted that appropriation of capital assets to meet pensionary charges was not contemplated, but need for the strongest possible safeguards was fully recognised. He was convinced that questioner would be perfectly satisfied when the guarantee was published.—Reuter.

(Continued From Col. 7.)

arts of Government will play part that will redound eternally to their own credit.—Reuter.

"RANJI'S TRIBUTE TO HOARE"

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Glowing tribute to work of Sir Samuel Hoare was paid by "Ranji" at private dinner in his honour at Metropole Hotel. "Ranji" said that he was one of greatest Secretaries of State not only for British India but States as well. Princes of India always stood by treaty obligations and complete loyalty to King-Emperor. "You may rely that we, of this generation, and, I hope those who succeed us will carry on those traditions."—Reuter.

"PARAMOUNTCY DOES NOT ENTER FEDERATION AT ALL"

Hoare's Exhortation To Princes To Join It

FEAR OF "UNDILUTED DEMOCRACY"

LONDON, Dec. 21.

At private dinner given by the Jamsahib at Hotel Metropole in his honour Sir Samuel Hoare after mentioning that at very important moment in history of relations between India and Great Britain two princes, one Hindu and other Moslem, H. H. the Aga Khan, as sportsmen in public life, are probably more popular than almost anyone else, said: "Most significant factor in history of relations between India and Great Britain in last two years is announcement made by prominent representatives of Chamber of Princes, two years ago that on certain conditions they were prepared to enter All-India Federation without delay."

I am inclined to think that when history of these years are written that decision will be regarded by future generations as turning point in history of Indian constitution.

METICULOUS SCRUTINY.

Since then there has been meticulous and careful scrutiny of implications involved in that announcement. I imagine that you from India regarded it with great care lest decision should mean any interference with jurisdiction of Princes and their States. On our side we regarded the announcement from the point of view whether it was possible to create federation between Indian States on one hand that are governed on autocratic basis and Indian Provinces on other hand administered upon democratic foundation. I am inclined to think that investigations which have taken place during last two years on whole have disposed of these two objections.

ASSURANCE TO PRINCES.

I say categorically that in any scheme of Federation that may be accepted by Imperial Conference rights and treaties of Princes will be safeguarded in spirit and letter. Paramountcy does not enter Federation at all. Paramountcy and all that implies assumes as it always has done, direct relation between Crown and Princes themselves. Objection had been raised that in actual practice it was impossible to create Federation between autocrats on one hand and democrats on other. I do not accept this view at all. As a Conservative I have greatest fear for undiluted democracy. As member of House of Commons for best part of a generation I suggest that it is very good thing for Conservatives to be brought in touch with side of politics that veers a little bit to left.

I always thought it, very good thing for Conservative Party to be brought in touch with democratic movements of left and it is great mistake to live in hole and corner thinking that one is self-sufficient and thinking that one can continue to accept quite independently main currents of events in world at large.

"IDEAL FORM OF FEDERATION"

Ideal form of Federation is not Federation of uniform units of single colour, character and opinion but units that represent right and on other hand that represent left. So far as it is criticism of Indian Federation that is composed of democratic units and autocratic units from that point of view it is great argument in favour of kind of federation we are attempting to create, I am inclined to say as Conservative that Princes will be wise to enter kind of Federation we at present are discussing. I believe that kind of Federation we are discussing will give Princes very great and very legitimate influence in future government of India. I believe from every point of view that influence will be of greatest importance to future prosperity of India.

ENTER THE FEDERATION.

My view is that it will be good thing in interests of India and also in interest of Indian princes to take part to which they are entitled in future India Government. I believe both from point of view of India and from viewpoint of Indian princes that it will only be advantageous for them to enter Federation but that they should enter Federation without undue delay. I am most anxious that atmosphere should not in any way be compromised or impaired by long delays or complicated negotiations. All rights and treaties of princes should be safeguarded in letter and in spirit; but I believe that Federation is likely to succeed much more conspicuously and interests and influence of princes are likely to be more than otherwise if we could avoid delays and and long-drawn-out negotiations on points of detail. I would point out to gathering the great advantage of not only entering Federation but getting these outstanding questions cleared up as early as possible.

PLAY YOUR PART.

I am anxious that Princes should play very important part in Government of India that may be set up in near future. I believe that part they can play is of great value not only to India but to Empire as whole. I have seen during last two years in discussions that have taken place in Round Table Conference how great is fund of ability and political experience and knowledge of affairs that Indian States can contribute to difficult problems with which India is faced. It is no exaggeration to say that some of most outstanding personalities that have emerged during discussions at Round Table Conference have been personalities from Indian States. I wish to see Indian States contribute this great wealth of ability and experience of government they have acquired during generations of rulership to common fund of Indian administration. As Conservative, I regard that factor as vital in many different problems we are now considering and I venture with great deference to say that British Government want you to play your part—play most important part—in future Government of India. We want you to play kind of part His Highness used to play in Test Matches of this country.

ABDICATION—AN UNFORGIVABLE SIN.

We want you to take outstanding part in solution of very difficult questions confronting us. We want you of princely order of India on no account to abdicate great opportunity that is given to you. One unforgivable sin, if I may say so without offence, in ruling princes or public men is abdication. We have to play our part; but on no account can we abdicate our responsibilities. We believe, difficult as our task may be, it is task to which each in his own way can contribute something of value. I am confident that supposing we can set up in India Federation on construction of which we are now engaged, if ruling princes of India will play their part they can play part of immense importance to India and Empire as whole and can establish this as feature of Indian life and as essential to Indian prosperity. On that account I hope I am not too optimistic in wishing prosperity to Indian Federation and to Indian Federation in which Indian princes with all their traditions and all their long generations of historical influence and experience in

(Continued in Col. 5).

MEETING JAPANESE COMPETITION

More Looms To Weaver, "Most Effective Way"

LONDON, Dec. 21.

In leading article on position of cotton export trade and invasion of Empire and other overseas markets by Japan "Financial Times" says that Ottawa agreements represent limit to which industry can look for relief in fiscal sphere. Settlement of more looms-to-weaver is most effective way of cheapening production upon scale sufficient to give Lancashire chance of meeting Japanese and other foreign competitors who have such enormous present advantage in labour and other costs.—Reuter's Special.

London.—Rewards for distinguished services during military operations in Burma 1930/32 published in gazette include CBE for Colonel (now Major General) John Weir West late R A M C. —Reuter Copyright.

BRADMAN TO BE AVAILABLE

For Sheffield Shield Match

MELBOURNE, Dec. 21.

Specialists examination of Bradman to-day was entirely satisfactory. Bradman will be available for play in Sheffield Shield match on December 23, between New South Wales and Victoria.—Reuter Copyright.

INDIAN PRINCE TO MARRY ITALIAN LADY

"Daily Express" Report

LONDON, Dec. 21.

"Daily Express" Rome correspondent says that according to reports Signorina Vlastalah, nineteen years old Italian manicurist is shortly to wed Nawab of Bahawalpur. It is stated that they met on board Liner Victoria where girl was employed as manicurist on voyage from India to Europe.—Reuter Copyright.

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A 5923

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A R 8691

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T R5641

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P R 8708

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NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 200 per share on 100 Original shares of Rs. 2,500 each, and Rs. 10 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 and Rs. 4 per share on 84,000 new shares of Rs. 125 (Rs. 50 paid up). Free of Income Tax, for the year ended 31st May, 1932, has been declared, and made payable on and after 16th January, 1933, to shareholders, whose names stood on the Register at the close of business on 20th December, 1932.

Dividend warrants will be posted to shareholders at their registered address in due course.

For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corpn. Ltd.
WALLACE & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
6011.

Government of India

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(Railway Board).

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF COAL FOR STATE-MANAGED RAILWAYS FROM CALCUTTA TO RANGOON DURING 1933-34.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from Shipping Companies for the transport of approximately 170,000 tons of coal in bulk from the Port of Calcutta to Rangoon during the period 1st April, 1933 to 31st March, 1934, in accordance with the programme to be given by the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.

Tenders are to be deposited in the Tender Box kept in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, up to noon (Calcutta Time) on the 6th January, 1933 and will be opened in presence of such Tenderers as may like to attend at 4-30 p.m. (Calcutta time) on the date.

Conditions of Tender may be obtained on application to the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta.

The Shipping Company will be required to enter into an Agreement for the transportation of this quantity.

There is no Special Tender Form.

J. F. BLACKWOOD,
Secretary, Railway Board.
5965

Lost

POLICY NO. W/164359, dated the 2nd February, 1916, for Rs. 15,000 (Rupees Fifteen thousand) granted by the PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Calcutta Branch, on the life of Mr. Nathan Perry. Will any person having information regarding the above Policy kindly communicate with the PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, 28, Dalhousie Square West Calcutta.
5856

Public Notices

NOTICE

ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN I, PURUSHOTTAM LALLUBHAI PATEL, the undersigned beg to inform that by mutual consent of the three other partners, the firm of THE STANDARD PAPER CO. have been DISSOLVED as and from 3|12|1932 and I have taken over the Goodwill and from the 3|12|1932 am conducting the business in the old name of the STANDARD PAPER CO., in the partnership with Mr. Jagmohandas Kesurdas Mehta.

PURUSHOTTAM LALLUBHAI PATEL.
6008

Bombay Municipality

NOTICE

TENDERS for the work of supply of (1) 330 tons of Hot Asphalt for surface dressing of roads; and (2) Asphaltic Cement containing about 200 tons of bitumen for hot-mix plant work, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 5th January, 1933.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupees One each to any one deputed to receive them, by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Works, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 21-12-32.
6009.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULLABHOY FAIZULLABHOY, of Bombay, Bohra Mahomedan, Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

THAT any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at 36 Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL and singular the land, hereditaments and premises of Government Leasehold tenure together with the messuages tenements, dwelling house and structures standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Love Lane, Mazagaon, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (590) five hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 46; New No. 14-16280; Old Survey No. 651; New Survey No. 14|3693 (and Collector's Current Rent Roll No. 7918); and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 360 of Mazagaon Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 6217(4); and Old Street No. 530, but now under "E" Ward No 6217(4); Street No. 11C19; Hathibag Road D, which premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 12|3693 in the occupation of Gulmahomed Vira; on or towards the West by the property bearing New Survey No. 17|3693 in the occupation of Dharamsey Meghji and another; on or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 13|3696 in the occupation of Pestonji Edulji Mody and on or towards the South by the property in the occupation of Cooverji Rustomji Sethna.

Dated this 21st day of Decr. 1932.
GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6001

Legal Notices

In the High Court of Judicature At Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1798 of 1932.

THE TRUSTEES for the Port of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
MONSEY THOBAN, of Bombay. Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kamati's Chawl, Ghorupdeo, Mazagon, Bombay. ..... Defendants.

To
MONSEY THOBAN, Esq.
Kamati's Chawl.
Ghorupdeo, Muzgaon.
Bombay.

Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed have filed the Suit against you for vacant possession of the land, situated at Manson Road, Carnac Bunder, on the Elphinstone Land Estate in Bombay together with the buildings thereon and for recovery of Rs. 1,716-10-8 for rent until the 31st October, 1932, and of further compensation for use and occupation at the rate of Rs. 171-10-8 per month from the 1st November, 1932, until possession of the above property is given to the Plaintiffs and for costs of the Suit and interest on judgment.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby summoned to appear in the High Court on the 11th day of January, 1933, at eleven o'clock (S.T.) in person or by Advocate and the said day being fixed for final hearing and final disposal of the Suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day and in default of your appearance on the said day the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated the 20th day of December, 1932

Yours faithfully,
LITTLE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
6003

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client SHAIKH MEHARBUX HAJI KADERBUX has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property belonging to Sheikh Rasul Shaikh Imam and Sheikh Abdul Rehman Imam, any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned Solicitors at their Office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Malki (with full right of proprietorship) land or ground together with messuage tenement or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kurla near Station in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement 3,000 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Entry No. 3304, Survey No 726 and Municipal Nos. 100-101-102 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Haji Ismail Goolmahomed's house, on or towards the West by the property of Mr. David, on or towards the North by Public passage and on or towards the South by Khoja Jamatkhana which premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors' and his co-parceners' tenants.

Dated 20th December, 1932.
Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors for the Purchasers.
6002

AUCTION SALE

MISTRY & Co.,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Comprising brilliant Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Pearls, ornaments such as necklaces, bracelets, earrings, marquis, rose and single diamond rings, broaches, sari pins, butties and button sets, etc., etc., Suit to rich Parsee, Hindoo and Mahomedan families, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 6/12, Bruce Street, opp. Imperial Bank Fort. By order of the Executors Messrs. Bamanshaw Framji Moos and Dorabji Curshedji Batliboi of the late Mr. Bejonji Sorabji Daroowalla. On view. Auctioneers Mistry & Co.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FRANK D'SOUZA of Panchgani, Indian Christian inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of Government land or ground, situate at Panchgani in the Registration Sub-District and Taluka Wai District Satara each plot containing by admeasurement:

0 acre and 20 gunthas
1 acre and 7 gunthas.
1 acre and 1 guntha (respectively).

And bearing Revision City Survey Nos. 25-26 and 27 respectively together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses known as "Bona Vista" Nos. 4 and 5 respectively and "Ivy Cottage" and all buildings or structures standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Panchgani under Nos. 4 and 5 respectively and bounded as follows; that is to say: on or towards the South by Chesson Road, on or towards the North by a Ravine and Nalla on or towards the East by Ravine and Stream called Mahar Stream (spring) and on or towards the West by a drain and small garden.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1932.

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
6007

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client SHAIKH MEHARBUX HAJI KADERBUX has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property from Atmaram Dwarkanath Dhairyawan, any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lien, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned Solicitors at their Office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within Fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Durga Street, Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2020 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 86, New No. 3630, New Survey No. 1/50 and Cadestral Survey No. 1371, Mahim Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5301 and Street No. 41 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by public road on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Rodrigues on or towards the North by the property of Halimabai wife of Alimahomed and on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Mahomed Miya Khandwani and others and which said premises are now in the possession of the Vendor.

Dated 20th December, 1932.
LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors for the Purchasers
6000

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken

B. L. THOSAR.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
495-497 Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY
Telephone No. 22917

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COTTON

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening, midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE: — The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate. We receive opening closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge

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Further particulars from:—
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU
181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
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N. Y. K. LINE

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Taian Maru	3,159	7 Dec.	22 Dec.
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*Tokushima Maru	5,976	20 Dec.	31 Dec.
*Suez Maru	4646	20 Dec.	30 Dec.
Fushimi Maru	11,00	...	† 10 Jan.
xKaga Maru	5,860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
*Bengal Maru	5,396	2 Jan.	16 Jan.
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*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo. † From Colombo.

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Argun ,,	24th Dec.	7th Jan.
Hague ,,	3th Jan.	21st ,,
Celebes ,,	16th ,,	30th ,,

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INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE

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LAL MILLS AHMEDABAD

HIGH SPEED PREPARATORY MACHINES

LATEST WARPING MACHINE ON THE MARKET GIVES 900 YARDS OF ... WARPED YARN PER MINUTE

(BY B. B. JOSHI.)

It is very lately that the Barber-Colman high speed warping machine with revolving cheese as described previously has been improved upon and introduced in cotton mills in America. In this new method of warping known as the Super-speed warping the previous method of warping from a revolving cheese mounted on ball bearings has been replaced by "Over-End Winding from stationary cheeses. This method is more or less on the same principle of high-speed warping with a magazine creel having stationary cones, but it warps at the rate of 900 yards per minute and it is stated that the improvement on account of the speed, production and efficiency, brings about a saving of nearly 25 per cent. over the previous system in labour, floorspace and capital cost of machinery. Following examples of cotton mills in U.S.A. will be very interesting to the readers:—"At the Lancaster Cotton Mills, South Carolina, there are installed Six automatic winders of 180 spindles each and four Super-Speed warpers. They require 18 winders, 2 warpers and four creelers instead of 64 winders, 5 warpers and 8 creelers previously employed on 332 winding frames of 120 spindles each, and 42 warping frames, 225 aditional looms have been installed on the floorspace released.

IMPROVEMENT IN YARN QUALITY.

At the Avondale mills, Alexandra, Alabama spinning cotton warping yarn costs 18s but mostly 15s to 18s, three automatic winding machines have replaced 12 slow speed winding frames which ran at 55 yards per minute, 2 high-speed warpers with magazine creel, six vertical spindle winders, and three core winders. Previously there were 27 winders, 4 warping operatives, 6 creelers, 4 bobbin carriers, and beam doffers, one winding and beaming forman and one sweeper. Now there are 9 winders, 2 warper tenters, 3 creelers, 4 bobbin carriers, doffers and cleaners, one sweeper and one freman. The number of looms per weaver has been considerably increased and the quality of yarn is improved by the new winding machine which eliminate snarls, slubs and ties good weavers' knots".

So far as high speed warping and winding No. 60 GF is concerned it is claimed by the makers that the production per spindle of the new winding frame is 36.8 lbs. of 30s. twist in 48 hours as compared with 11 lbs. on the old type vertical winder. Each operator tends 24 spindles as compared with 550 lbs. on the old machine but winds 8831 lbs. of yarns per week as compared with 550 lbs. on the old machine.

In regard to the warping machines only 10 are required for a warping production of 300 beams per week of 48 hourswith 15000 yards per beam of 30s. twist. The time to run one beam 15000 yards is 94 minutes against 5-1|2 hours for ordinary slow speed warper. 10 of the new warping machines opeated by 5 warpers and 5 creelers can make as many warps of equal lengthened counts as 42 machines of the old type can make with 28 operatives. So far as Barber-Colman. Colman winding machine is concerned, it is stated that a winding machine operated by two girls one on each side will do as much work as six girls equipped with barber knontters on ordinary winding frames. One Barber Coleman warpe will do the work of six ordinary warpers.

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION.

In several mills, in America, it is the standard practice to produce from 40 to 50 beams of 22s yarn per week of 54 hours with from 3 to 5 stops per beam using new machines. In a demonstration, it is stated, a beam of 28000 yards was made in 85 minutes of 30s yarn with six thread breaks. Tests show that there are approximately 22 to 34 per cent. fewer breakages in the loom on warps prepared by the Barber-Colman process than on warps prepared by old process . Looms using these warps it is stated, give over 1 per cent more cloth than those using warps prepared by the ordinary process.

In conclusion it must be stated that for better production on the high speed preparatory machines good and strong yarn is necessary. In spite of all the advantages of the Barbar-Colman system it is doubtful whether in India these machines intricate as they are can be kept running with the degree of regularity and certainty which are absolutely required on the part of the manufacturer. Again it will be seen, that the calculated gain as shown in the previous article on account of the use of Barber-Colman machines over the process of high speed winding 60 GF and warping, is very little so far as India is concerned But it can be stated that the ordinary system of winding and warping, if replaced by any of the high-speed process, especially the 2nd system it would go a long way to help the industry economically.

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No. 26 Check	Lohis	106"x50"	Rs. 4/10 Each
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TEXTILE MILLS!!

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Box No. 1948, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

Textile Industry Has Passed The Lowest Point

SITUATION IN EUROPE

The October-November issue of the "International Cotton Bulletin" contains in its state of trade reports a suggestion that in some of the Continental Countries trade in cotton yarns and cloth shows not only no further contraction in employment but even a slight gain. Further, while the general percentage of spindle and loom activity is in the neighbourhood of 60 to 65 per cent., it is noticeable that in one or two instances the weaving section reports a slightly greater activity, and while this does not offer much ground for hoping that the surplus stocks of yarns are likely soon to be absorbed and that full time working for the industry is in prospect, however distant, it suggests that, as Sir Max Muspratt recently declared, trade has passed the lowest point. The cotton industry, however, is still under the influence of plethoric supplies of the raw material, and until some steady base is found for cotton prices large-scale purchases of yarns or cloth are unlikely to materialise. It is a general complaint that the short-lived rise in raw cotton prices in September, followed, as it was, by a relapse, did more harm than good, though it gave a temporary fillip to trade, which was welcomed at the time. We give extracts from some of the reports as follows:—

BELGIUM.—In consequence of the rise in prices, and after a certain amount of hesitation due to lack of confidence on the part of buyers in the stability of the market, the demand for yarns increased during the month of August. Spinners worked less short time, and actually their running time amounted to from 65 to 70 per cent. of normal capacity. Prices, however, remain poor. It is not possible to determine exactly the degree of activity in the weaving section. It can be estimated, however, that, in the main, the short time in the weaving section is the same as that among the spinners.

FRANCE.—The rise in the price of raw cotton in August entailed a better demand, but this revival slackened considerably when cotton fell again. The slight improvement in the margin was only partially maintained, and prices continue to be mediocre. A certain increase in activity is to be observed. According to the latest statistics, to the end of August, the percentage of activity in production is only about 57 per cent. for the spinning section, 49 per cent. for doubling, and 65 per cent. for weaving.

GERMANY.—In connection with the rise in price of raw material and the somewhat more favourable outlook generally, demand in the weaving section increased during August, so that at the end of the quarter the orders on hand were of greater amount than at the end of the first and second quarters of 1932. The degree of activity of the mills rose somewhat as a consequence, and amounted towards the end of the period under review to some 70 per cent. of full capacity. An improvement in weaving margins could, unfortunately, not be obtained. As hitherto, these are absolutely unsatisfactory and insufficient. In August all sections of the spinning trade experienced a quickening in the tempo of business. However, although there was an increase in the desire to purchase, calls on old contracts were not greatly in evidence. The decline shown in the tendency of cotton prices at the commencement of September and the sharp variations of price experienced injected an element of uncertainty into the yarn business. However, in spite of this the flow of fresh orders continued. Calls on old contracts were even greater than in the previous months.

HOLLAND.—Spinning conditions have not improved during the last three months. Most of the mills are working short time, as the demand for yarns remains unsatisfactory. Prices are poor, both for coarse and medium counts, and most mills are working at a loss. The large export mills are receiving very few orders and the demand from the home trade is far from good, competition being so severe that prices are very poor.

JAPAN.—The percentage of curtailment of spindle activity from October to December will be increased from 30.8 per cent. to 36.4 per cent.

AUSTRIA.—During the first seven months of the current year, the spinning section showed only 50 per cent. of the sales of the corresponding period of 1931. There was a fall of 50 per cent. in the yarn exports.

CHINA.—China reports a market under the influence of the price of American cotton. The market in the domestic staple is inactive because of its relatively high price and the large stocks of foreign cotton in the mills. Cloth sales are still affected by the diminished purchasing power of the farming and labouring classes.—"Manchester Guardian."

How To Remove A Bad Complexion.

Cosmetics can never really help a poor complexion; often they are positively harmful. The sensible, rational way is to actually remove the thin veil of stifling, half-dead scarf skin from the face, and give the fresh, vigorous and beautiful young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

This is best done in a very simple way, by merely applying mercolized wax at night, like cold cream, and washing it off in the morning. Good mercolized wax can be obtained from any well-stocked chemist. It absorbs the disfiguring cuticle gradually and harmlessly leaving a brilliant natural complexion. Of course, this also takes with it all such facial blemishes as red blotches, tan, moth patches sallowness, liver spots, pimples etc. As a freckle remover and general complexion beautifier this old-fashioned remedy is unequalled.

BOMBAY YARN MARKET

Slack Demand From Upcountry

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN MERCERIZED JAPANESE YARNS

BOMBAY, Dec. 21.

Inspite of very steady cotton prices our market has continued to rule very dull and lifeless during the whole week with prices more or less unchanged at last week's level. The principal reason for such a state of affairs continuing in the yarn market has been the continued slack demand from all the principal districts during the last many weeks. Reports from all important districts go to show that the prices are yet much lower compared with the rates ruling here and although as a result of very steady cotton, enquiries have increased the business resulting has been practically very small. Most of the offers from upcountry markets are yet very low and unworkable and in many cases our Mills find it extremely difficult to make sales of their yarns except at a loss. It is therefore very difficult to arrange any fresh sales in Indian yarns at the moment. There has been no revival of confidence amongst the buyers in the present level of prices of yarns and it is reported that it does not suit the weavers in the upcountry markets to make purchases of their requirements in yarns at the present level and to stand in competition with the Indian Mills as well as with the Japanese cloth. In foreign yarns also there has been a very limited demand with hardly any improvement in prices. Turnover in the market during the week has therefore been comparatively much smaller. The future tendency is therefore very uncertain, but if cotton continues to remain firm during the next few days, it is very likely that the prices in yarns will not go down any further. Reports, however, have been received from districts that the rates quoted by upcountry Mills have been much too low and if this continues further, it will be difficult for our Mills to make any sales at a reasonable level of prices for some time to come.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is nothing important to be noted in this class of yarns during the week. Manchester prices are very high and therefore fresh forward business is difficult at present.

JAPANESE YARNS

Owing to some speculative purchases in Mercerized yarns there has been some slight improvement during the week. In Grey Single yarns as well as two-fold yarns prices are more or less unchanged. Exchange has remained rather steady and fluctuations in Sampin are limited.

ART SILK YARN

Syndicate rates have remained unchanged but there has been no confidence amongst the buyers and further the Japanese rates for ready delivery are much lower. In the circumstances sales of the Syndicate goods are difficult to arrange on a satisfactory scale. Reports from consuming districts are far from satisfactory and there do not seem any prospects of satisfactory sales in the present level of prices in the near future.

INDIAN YARNS

Our mill have been showing rather firmer attitude in sympathy with cotton prices, but it is very surprising that not only there has been no improvement reported from any of the consuming districts, but on the other hand it was further reported that the upcountry Mills have lowered their prices further and have arranged some further sales of their yarns during the last few days. The future course of the market is still uncertain and whilst we do not expect any material decline in prices, any definite improvement seems to us to be yet out of sight.

PURELY SWADESHI CONCERN

Union Bank Branch Opened At Wadhwan

A branch of the Union Bank of India, Limited, was opened at Wadhwan City on the morning of the 15th instant by Mr. Bhimji V. Joshi, Dewan Saheb, Wadhwan State. There was a very good gathering consisting of the officers of the Wadhwan State, Deputy Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar Agency, Manager, Whittle & Co., merchants from Rajkot, Gondal, Wadhwan City and Wadhwan Camp.

In the absence of Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Mr. B.M. Bhargava, Secretary of the Bank, welcoming the guests said, he did not think it necessary to repeat what was said at Rajkot by Mr. Pochkhanawala regarding the history of the working of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., and its connection with the well-known Central Bank of India, Ltd. There he had outlined a plan for the development of its branches in Kathiawad.

Having met sufficient encouragement at Rajkot, they were now opening a branch in Wadhwan City in fulfilment of that promise. They selected this place as it was a good cotton centre, having several ginning factories as well as a mill at Camp, and its nearness to important cotton-growing centres of the province. He emphasized that they came there not with the sole idea of receiving deposits, but to make advances against commodities on sound business lines, to assist in the development of the trade, as is well borne out by the working of the branch at Rajkot.

PURELY SWADESHI CONCERN.

The Bank was not only a pure pure Swadeshi concern, but was being worked on sound lines, under the able guidance of an eminent Board of Directors. He said, the Bank was very grateful to His Highness for the keen interest he evinced in having the branch in his city. He gratefully acknowledged the facilities and help given by the State.

The Dewan Saheb in his opening speech said that Banking was no new thing in India. He then traced the history of modern banking and showed how the vast trade and industry of modern times required banking on an equally extensive and organized scale. Modern banking, he said, had changed the face of such backward countries as Africa and Australia. The great war quickened the pace of banking in India along with that of trade and industry. However, much had to be done still.

NEED OF BANKING FOR KATHIAWAR'S GROWING TRADE.

This awakening had come to Kathiawar also, and the growing trade of Kathiawad needed banking to support and advance it. Ever since his installation the Thakore Saheb had an idea to have a Bank in Wadhwan, and he had even started a small State Bank. But it was only an experiment. The Thakore Saheb, therefore, cordially welcomed the offer of the Union Bank to open its branch in Wadhwan, as he felt his own idea was taking shape. However, he was very sorry that he himself could not participate in to-day's function. He had, therefore, deputed him (the speaker) to do it. He hoped the Bank would do useful work, and the people of Jhalawad would profit by taking advantage of it. He then performed the opening ceremony of the Bank and opened the building.

All-India Swadeshi Exhibition At Indore

An All-India Swadeshi Exhibition and Bazar will be held at Indore the premier city of Central India and one of the biggest commercial and trading centres of India opens on 12th January, 1933.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar's Government has granted complete exemption of customs duties on the sale of goods during the Exhibition.

Intending Exhibitors and dealers in Swadeshi goods are advised to hurry up in reserving the stalls, for only a few stalls are only now available.

New York Cotton Quiet On Long Liquidation

FEELING SPREADING BEARISH FEATURES DISCOUNTED

Trade Buying On All Declines

Bombay, December 21.

The New York cotton futures market early advanced yesterday on trade buying, but reacted later on weakness of Wall Street and long liquidation.

The Census Ginning report states that 120,86,000 bales of American cotton were ginned up to 12th December as against 11,631,000 bales ginned to 30th November. Total ginnings as compared with the final yield compare as under:—

	Till Dec. 12.	Final Yield
1932	12,086,000	?
1931	15,358,000	16,596,000
1930	13,260,000	13,756,000
1929	13,462,000	14,548,000

This report have had no effect on cotton prices as it indicates that final yield for the present season will reach the Government estimate issued during the first weak of the present month.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 1 to 2 points and under the influence of trade buying a small further improvement was recorded which pushed up March option to 6.12 which was the highest level of the day. Later on the market ruled quiet with a loss of 3 points from the highest level by noon. In the afternoon there was some long liquidation of January contracts which widened the difference between near and distinct deliveries. The market closed at a decline of 3 to 1 point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.10c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 5.95c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 to 5 points with scattered outside speculative selling. The feeling is spreading that all bearish features are discounted. Trade calling was the principal feature in the afternoon and the market closed at a decline of one point. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 11 points at 5.21d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures declined one point with January 4.80 and March 4.73. Egyptian cotton features ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 5 to 3 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 28 to 11 points.

REMARKABLY STEADY

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., state:—

Despite the recent easiness in Wall Street, and wheat prices, cotton keeps remarkably steady mainly on the absorption of January contracts by the trade. The steady improvement in sterling and easier stocks in America are attributed to the transfer of American funds to England fearing additional taxation in consequence of the unbalanced budget.

The American opinion appears to be that the present Congress Session may not agree to any substantial reduction in expenditure and many spurious legislative bills for farm relief are not likely to meet with President Hoover's approval.

The Congress Session is expected to adjourn early but President Hoover seems to be determined to review International problems. The ginning report yesterday shows 12,086,000 bales ginned up to 12th December against 11,947,000 bales to 30th November and the smaller ginnings during this period is due to unfavourable weather and also the weight of the bales this year being heavier.

Present wheat and sugar prices appear very attractive for investment purchases.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. January Highest 5.98+03 Lowest 5.91—.04

N. Y. March Highest 6.12 (10.5 a. m.) lowest 6.05 (2.21 p. m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Our Liverpol Agents cabled us as under:—

Liverpool market improved on good trade fixing call sales. New York Market was dull in sympathy with Stock market.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Ginned 1,20,86,000. Feeling spreading bearish features discofunted.

New York. January liquidation widening differences. Far East Liverpool and scattered trade buying. South spot houses selling.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Decr. 20.

Spot	6.10—
January	5 92—03
March	6.06—02
May	6.17—01
July	6 28—01
October	6.47—01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New Orleans, Decr. 20.

Spot	5.95—05
December	5.88—05
January	5.90—04

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.
New York, Decr. 20.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Bales.

Ports	25,000
Total Exports	29,000

NEW YORK SILVER.
New York, Decr. 20.

Spot Silver	25 1/4c
December	25.45—15.

TONE:—Easy.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Decr. 20.

December	5.01—01
January	5.01—01
February	5.02—01
March	5.04—01
May	5.06—01
July	5.07—01
October	5.09—01
November	5.09—01
Middling Spot	5.21—11

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Decr. 20.

January	4.80—01
March	4.73—01
May	4.73—01

EGYPTIAN SAKELS.
Liverpool, Decr. 20.

December	6.83—05
January	6.89—05
March	7.02—05
May	7.12—05
July	7.20—05
October	7.30—05
November	7 32—05
Spot Sakel	7.11—12

EGYPTIAN UPPERS.
Liverpool, Decr. 20.

December	6.60—03
January	6.54—03
March	6.46—05
May	6.46—03
July	6.46—03
October	6.41—03
November	6.40—03
Spot Upper	6.78—08

ALEXANDRIA COTTON.
Alexandria, Decr. 20.

SAKELS—	
January	13.07—28
March	13.45—30
May	13.66—28
July	13.86—28
November	14.25—27
ASHMOUNI—	
December	11.79—08
February	11.65—11
October	11.39—13

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool:—Jany. 406 March 398, May 391.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A/May (200)—Liverpool May (5.04) Rs. 19½ at exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A/May (200)—New York May (6.17) Rs. 5½ at 3.33¼ Cross Rate.

INDIAN COTTON CROP

The details of the third all-India cotton crop forecast are as under:—

District	Areas in Acres.	Yield in Bales.
Oomras	10,233,000	1.761.000
Bengal Scinde	2.725.000	757,000
Dholleras	1.549.000	383,000
Broach	1,234,000	2,94.000
Americans	857,000	233.000
Others	4.181.000	805,000
	20,779,000	4,233,000

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 20.

Spot	16-15/16
Forward	17

Silver:—Quiet.

LONDON GOLD.
London, Dec. 20.

Bars Gold fine per oz. £6-3-8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay Dec. 21.

Bar Gold Ready	30	4	0
Posh	30	3	0
Sovereigns	19	0	6
Posh	18	15	6
Silver Ready	50	13	0
Posh	51	1	0

Tone:—Easy.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Following a small decline in New York cotton future, the local market opened at Rs. 200/12 for Broach A/M. delivery but declined to Rs. 199/12 on selling by an European export firm. At the decline local bears came in to cover freely and prices advanced to Rs. 201/8. At this level there was scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 201|.

Liverpool market opened quiet but steady at a decline of 4 points. The local market ruled steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A|M.	201|
Oomra D|J	181|8
Oomra March	180|8
Bengal D|J.	162|12
Bengal March	161|12

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, Dec. 21.

	To-day	Total
Bengal	300	500
Oomra	100	1100

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Dec. 21.

	New	Old
Bengal Superfine	177	...
Bengal Fine	172	...
Bengal F.G.	169	...
Sind-Punjab Fine	172	...
Sind|Punjab R.G.	169	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	190	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	203	...
Yeotmal Fine	198	...
Arvi Fine	197	...
Ellichpur Fine	195	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	191	...
Khamgaon Fine	193	..
Mulkapur Fine	189	..
Khandesh Fine	187	...
Mutha F.G.	178	...
Jalna|Sailu F.G.	188	...
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	198	...
Ujjain|Shujaulpur F.G.	...	...
Broach F.G.	...	197
Punjab American	214	192
Punjab|American mix	204	182
Cambodia	...	162
Mirajl|Sangli	...	192
Compta Good	...	210
Bagalkot	...	197
Kampala	...	317

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Dec. 21.

	Sup.	F.	F.G.	Gd.
M. G Bengal U.P.	175	173	170	167
„ Rajputana	175	172	169	166
„ Punjab				
„ Oomra No. 3	188	185	182	
„ „ No. 1	199	196	193	
„ „ No. 2	193	190	187	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	F.P. Bales 1932|33	1931|32
Receipts to date 20|12|32	5553000	5993000
Receipts Yesterday 20|12|32	35000	49000
Exports to date 20|12|32	3792000	3749000
Stock at Ports 16|12|32	4874000	4647000
Stock Interior Towns 20|12|32	2260000	2214000
Stock Liverpool 16|12|32	820000	833000
Visible Supply 16|12|32	9836000	9211000
Quantity out of Sight 16|12|32	8476000	944000
Quantity out of 16|12|32	5444000	5429000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Dec. 21.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.

Infull-pressed Bales	Yester. day	This year.
Khandesh	1,243	22,978
Central	504	15,347
Barsi & Nagar	624	17,926
Hyderabad-Gaorani	355	6,507
Berar	2,779	68,444
Central Provinces	432	21,324
Total Oomras	5,937	152,526
Dholera		38.183
N.-W. Provinces		2,595
Rajputana	519	15,304
Sind-Punjab	101	16,536
Broach		6,040
Commpta & Dharwar		32,496
Westerns-Northerns	17	34,175
Cccoanada		1
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		8,972
Persian		2,446
American	817	7,317
Egyptian and African	94	23,692
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		..
Total	7,485	340,573

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 15th Dec.

In full-pressed bales.	Yester. day	This year
Europe	1,268	95,822
Japan & China	1,750	177,048
Coast Ports	200	5,170
Up-country by Rail		35,168
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		8,701
Total	3,218	321,909

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Dec. 20.

T.T. LONDON ON—
Berlin 13.98.
Amsterdam 8.28-1|2.
Brussels 24.05-1|2.
Madrid 40.84.
Milan 65.00.
Berne 17.28-1|2.
Paris 85.28.
Prague 112.50.
3.32-7|8.
New York (closing time)

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 21.

B.C. RATE—
T.T. 1|6 1|8.
D.D. 1|6 1|8.
LONDON BANKS SELLING—
T.T. 1|6 5|32 Dec|Jany.
D.D. 1|6 5|32.
T.T. 1|6 1|8 Feb|15 March
LONDON BANKS BUYING—
T.T. 1|6 7|32.
D.D. 1|6 1|4.
3 Mos. 1|6 5|16 Dec|Jany.
3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 Feb|May.
NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T T. 397
NEW YORK BANKS SELLING—
T. T. 395
NEW YORK BANKS BUYING—
T. T. 392
PARIS BANKS SELLING—
D. D. 645
PARIS BANKS BUYING—
D. D. 655
AMSTERDAM BANKS SELLING—
D. D. 62 5-8
JAPAN BANKS SELLING—
T. T. 84-1-2
JAPAN BANKS BUYING—
60 Days 79.
HONGKONG BANKS SELLING—
D. D. 85-7-8
SHANGHAI BANKS SELLING—
D. D. 112
SINGAPORE BANKS SELLING—
D. D. 154 3-8.
JAVA BANKS SELLING—
D. D. 62 1-2
BERLIN BANKS SELLING—
D. D. 105
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.33 3/8 20th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/8 1/16 21st instant.
Japan/London 1/3 1/8 21st instant.
London/Belgium 25.06 20th instant.
London/Paris 85.25 20th inst.
London/Belgium 25.06 20th instant.
London/Switzerland 17.28 20th instant.
London/Italy 65.06 20th inst.
London/Berlin 13.97. 20th inst.
London/Holland 8.28 20th inst.
London/Stockholm 18.32 20th instant.
London/New York 3.52 5/8 20th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Dull.

Gold £ 6-4-1 1/2 19th inst.; £ 6-3-8 20th instant.

Silver London Ready 17: 19th instant; 16 15/16 20th instant.

Silver London Forward 17 1/16 19th instant; 17 20th instant.

Silver New York Ready 25 5/8 19th instant; 25 7/16 20th inst.

London Discounts 6 Months 1 5/16 per cent. 19th instant; London/Italy 65.06 20th inst.

London Discounts 6 Months 1 3/8 per cent. 19th instant; 1 3/8 per cent. 20th instant.

BANK RATES—
Imperial Bank 4 per cent.
Bank of England 2 per cent.

MONEY—
Call 1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 1|4 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 3|4 per cent.
TONE:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 21.

TAXABLES.

3 1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes	73-9
4 p.c. 1931/36 Conv.	98-10
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	98-2
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	84-13
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	100-11
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Loan	95-4
5 p.c. 1929/47 Loan	100-14
5 p.c. 1939/44 Loan	102-3
5 p.c. 1940/43 Loan	102-4
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	101-15
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Loan	104-2
6 p.c. 1933/36 Bonds	101-14
6 p.c. T. Bonds	105-5

TAXFREES.

5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	106-13
6 p.c. 1933 Bonds	101-7
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 B. D. L.	106-11

STATE LOANS.

5 1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	104-12
5 p.c. 1956 Mysore	103-0

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.

4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	78-0
4 p.c. M. Leb. 1974	76-8
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	94-8
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	106-8
6 1/2 p.c. B. I. T. 1937	106-0
6 1/2 p.c. B. I. T. 1937	104-10

Note:—3 1/2 per cent. Paper opened to-day at Rs. 73.5 and after advancing to Rs. 73-9-6 declined as above.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Dec. 21.

T.T. on London:—			
Previous close	1-8	3	16
To-day's opening	1-8	1	16
To-day's closing	1-7	7	8
Difference	—1/2		

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Dec. 20.

Cottonseed Bombay CIF, Hull ton. f No Offers.

Castorseed Bombay CIF, Hull ton. £12|5|0 Dec|Jan. Sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull|Continent ton £12|5|0 Dec. Sellers.

WALL-STREET CLOSES DULL

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.

Messrs. Battivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	DOLLARS.
Anaconda Copper Mining	6 3/8
Int. Nickel Common	7 3/4
American Power and Light Common	7
American Power and Light Prefd. $6	21
American Power and Light Prefd. A. 5 per cent.	17
American Forn. Power Common	6
American Forn. Power Gold Debs.	32
American Forn. Power Pref. 7 per cent.	10
Electric Bond Common	18
Electric Bond Prefd. $ 5	38
Electric Bond Prefd. 6 per cent.	41
General Electric	15
Chrysler	16
General Motors	13 3/8
National City Bank	43
Chase National	35 1/4
Radio Corporation	5
Electric and Musical Industries	2
Columbia Gas	16
Consolidated Gas	58
American Smelting	12
United Gas	2
National Dairy	18
Western Union Telg.	28 3/4
Drug. Inc.	34
Standard Oil of New Jersey	30
Sun Life of Canada	275
United Aircraft	25
United Steel	27 1/4
Canadian Pacific Rly.	14
Atchison Common	39
Chesapeake & Ohio	26
Penn. R. R.	14
Union Pacific R. R.	69

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Dec. 21.

Khandesh	1,243 bales
Central India	504 „
Barsi-Nugger	624 „
Hyderabad|Gaorani	355 „
Berar	2,779 „
Central Provinces	432 „
Rajputana	510 „
Sind-Punjab	101 „
Western-Northerns	17 „
Americans	817 „
Egyptians	94 „
Wheat	2,095 cwts.
Linseed	3,749 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seeds	167 „
Gingellyseed	7,222 „
Poppyseed	14 „
Groundnuts	12,953 „
Castorseed	1,625 „
Rice	40141 „
Myrabollams	5,235 „
Cottonseed	12,964 „
Gram	265 „
Joowar	222 „
Barley	226 „
Bajree	1,716 „
Coal	7,170 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Dec. 21.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 31|15; highest Rs.. 32|1|6; Lowest Rs. 31|13; Closing Rs. 31|-13|6.

Groundnut seeds February opening Rs. 33|3; Highest Rs. 33|6; Closing Rs. 33|2.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Dec. 20.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. 16|4-1|2 Dec. paid & Sellers.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. 17 4-1|2 Jan|Apl. Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, Dec. 20.

Java Sugar Fine Dutch Standard No. 25.—

C & F Calcutta.
Dec. per cwt. 8|1-1|2 ellers.

C & F Bombay.
Dec. per cwt. 7|7-1|2 sellers.

C & F Karachi.
Dec. per cwt. 7|7-1|2 sellers.

LONDON METALS.
London, Dec. 20.

Copper Braziers £42—1|2.
Yellow Metal £37.
Spelter, hard Indian Bonds £15.
Corrugated sheets 24 Gauge £16—1|8.
Tin English Ingots £150—1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

BANK BILLS MARKET RATE—
3 Months 1-1|4 per cent to 1.5|16 per cent.
6 Months 1-3|8 per cent.

FINE TRADE BILLS MARKET RATE—
3 Months 2 1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.
6 Months 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

INTEREST LOANS—
Day to day 0—1|2 per cent.
7 day's market 0—1|2 per cent.

LINSEED.
London, Dec. 20.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton. £11|2|6 Dec|Jan. Sellers.

Linseed Laplata CIF, (Hull) ton. £8|15|0 Jan. paid & Buyers.

Linseed Bombay (London) ton. £11|10|0 Dec|Jan. Sellers.

Bombay Stock Exchange

SCATTERED BUYING HOLD OPENING IMPROVEMENT

Absence Of Fresh Enterprise

Bombay, December 21.

The Bombay Stock Exchange is quiet but firm to-day. There was scattered buying at the opening and in the absence of any important business the improvement was maintained, otherwise the session was dull and featureless. In view of holidays there is utter absence of enterprise and the market shows no new feature. It is feared that before the holidays there will be some long liquidation.

There was good demand for Andhra shares which after opening at Rs. 1252|8 declined about Rs. 7 on long liquidation but again rallied and closed at the opening rate. Tata Hydro and steel shares also ruled steady. There was a smart rise in Katni Defds. to Rs. 650. Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 658|8 and Fazuls at Rs. 255. Century shares improved to Rs. 205 while other mill shares were devoid of any special interest. Bombay

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Bombay Dyeing 655, 58.
Century 202. 5.
Colaba 68, 69-1.
Crescent 34 N.
Fazul 254.
Indore 350. 49.
Madhowji 7.
Nagpur 363.
New Great 112.
Pearl 121, 120-10.
Simplex 58.
Swadeshi 207.
Burma 362, 61, 63.
Hydro 139, 40-10.
Tram 109-1, 8-2, 8-7.
Tram 108-1, 8-2, 8-7, 8-12.
Def. 160 N.
Ord. 35-8, 10, 8.
Bundi 15-8, 12.
Indian 188, 89.
Katni Ord. 176.
Alcock 140.

Tram shares again met increased selling pressure and prices declined to Rs. 108|7.

TEXTILE SECTION.
Bombay, Dec. 21.

Ahmedabad Advance	317/8
Apollo Mills	0/12
Bombay Dyeing	658/8
Century	205/0
Central India	264/6
Colaba Land	69/0
Crescent	34/5
Dawn Mills	465/0
E. D. Sassoon	0/3
Elphinstone	1/8
Ebrahim Pabaney	65/0
Edward Sassoon	11/4
Finley	77/8
Fazulbhoy	255/0
Gokak	104/6
Hindustan	1600/0
Indian Manfg.	1380/0
Indian Bleaching	145/10
Indore Malwa	349/6
Kastoorchand	5/12
Khatau	65/0
Kohinoor	138/12
Lakshmi	375/0
Morarjee	390
Madhavji	7/8
Model Nagpore	61/4
Mysore	90/0
New City	85/0
New Great	112/8
Pearl	120/10
Phoenix	227/8
Premier	0/8
Sholapur	2150/0
Do. Deb. (94. FP)	96/0
Sassoon Silk	42/8
Swan	52/8
Simplex	58/12
Swadeshi	207/8
Tata Mills	15/0
Vishnu	1600/0
HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION	
Ahmedabad Eletric	133/2
Andhra Valley Ordy.	1252/8
Do Pref	1080/0
Bombay Tram Ordy.	108/12
Do. Pref.	69/8
Broach Electric	8/14
Karachi Electric	160/0
Surat Electric	128/2
Suburban Electric	115/0
Tata Hydro Ordy.	140/5
Do. Pref.	1172/8
Do 8 p.c. Deb	108/4
Do Power Ordy.	770/0
Do. Pref.	1172/8
MISCELLANEOUS SECTION	
Alcock Ashdown	140/0
Br. Burma Petrol	2/6
Bombay Burma Old	363/12
Do. New	122/3
Do. Steamer	223/12
Do. Telephone	66/4
Do 6½ p.c. Deb	54/8
Bellapur Sugar	142/8
Indian Radio Ordy	315/0
Do Do Def	310/0
Do Mercantile	31/12
McKenzies	60/0
New India Assurance	19/0
Jupiter Insurance	94
Oriental Insurance	2300/0
Vulcan Insurance	6
Port Trusting	607/8
Scindia Steam	9/13
Tata Construction	54/8
Do Iron & S Ordy.	35/8
Do Def	160/0
Do. 1st Pref.	135/0
Do. 2nd Pref.	64/0
Do. Ord.	15/12
RAILWAY SECTION	
Ahmedabad Prantej	645/0
Amritsar Patti Old	96/8
Central Provinces	74/8
Dhond Bharamati	74/0
Gujerat	58/0
Hoshaiarpur Doab	73/0
Larkhana	76/0
Mandra Bhon	60/0
Mymensing Rebate	75/0
Do Gtd.	76/0
Pachora Jamner	55/8
Sara Sirajganj	74/0
Sialkot Narowal	81/0
Sind Light	43/0
Tapty Valley	620
Upper Sind Light	72/0
BANK SECTION.	
Bank of India	94/0
Baroda Bank	75/0
Bombay Provincial	53/0
Central Bank	19/1
Eastern	66/12
Imperial F. P.	1220/0
Do. P. P.	302/8
Union Bank	3/9/0
CEMENT SECTION.	
Bundi Cement	15/12
Gwalior Cement	48/8
Indian Cement	189/6
Katni Cement Ordy.	178/12
Do. Def.	650/0
Punjab Cement Ordy.	9/12
Do. Pref.	10/4
Shahabad Cement	175/0
Shivrajpur	16/12
United Cement	70/0

BIG FILM MERGER IN LONDON

£7,000,000 Capital

Two of the biggest film concerns in London, representing £7,000,000 capital, may work together in future. They are:—

The Gaumont-British Picture Corporation, Ltd., Capital £3,750,000.

The Stoll companies, which include Stoll Picture Productions, Ltd., (£450,000). Stoll Picture Theatre (Kingsway), Ltd., (£225,000), and Stoll Theatres Corporation (£2,000,000).

Sir Oswald Stoll said in mail week:—

"These negotiations have been kept a strict-secret up to now.

"The two concerns are in the middle of negotiations, which we hope, will bring about a working agreement between them.

"That is all that can be said now."

A little more than a week ago it was announced that the Gaumont-British Picture Corporation, by purchasing a large blocks of shares in Moss' Empires, Ltd., had acquired a controlling interest in the largest chain of Vaudeville theatre in the country.

Gaumont-British, with the addition of Moss' Empires, now controls 400 cinemas and variety theatres, representing a capital of £20,000,000.

THE UNEMPLOYED CLUB

Manchester Venture

There was a ceremonial opening for the first of Manchester's social centres for unemployed men. The venture was given an encouraging send-off. It is the Ancoats Lads' Club in Beswick Street that is the first centre on a fairly long list actually to be opened. The unemployed will be allowed full use of its departments during the day, and in the evening it returns to its ordinary uses.

The building is historic. Half a century ago, it was a silk mill, and it still has the external appearance of factories as they were conceived in Manchester at an even earlier period. As a lads' club it will always be associated with the name of Captain Arthur Taylor, who was the inspiring leader of its best years. Because of its tradition, too, as a kind of forcing bed for professional footballers it was appropriate that to-day when Sir William Davy stood at the vaulting-horse in the gymnasium for the opening, he should be supported by "Jimmy" Broad, the veteran City trainer, who is taking temporary charge of the "physical

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.
Hindu—Magsar Vad 10, 1980.
Muslim—Shaban 23, 1351.
Parsi—Tir 17, 1302.
Sunrise—7h. 7m.
Sunset—6h. 6m.
Hightide—5-02, 18-00
Lowtide—11-50, 23-32.
Phases of the Moon:—Last Quarter 21st Dec. 1h. 52m. a.m. New moon 27th Dec. 4h. 52m. p.m.

Indian Mathematical Conference Jubilee Session, Sir C. J. Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 24.
Christmas Eve: Public Holiday. Banks closed.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Let Us Love and Laugh". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Is Everybody Happy" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tarzan the Ape Man". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON — "Bhartruhari" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Platinum Blonde". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END — "Shyam Sundar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Khuda Dost". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"She Wanted a Millionaire." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES, (Byculla)—"Round the World in 80 minutes". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon, gramophone records, 9 p.m. News in Hindi; 9-20 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran by Moulvi G. M. Kamar, and Bai Sunderibai's popular songs (with D. Parwatkar).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS
The O. S. K. Steamer "Argun Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on December 20 and is due to arrive here on December 24.

M. RAHIMTULLA FREE DISPENSARY.—The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ended on the 17th inst. was 276 of these 187 were males and 89 females.

KALYANJI RATANJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients (male, females and children) treated in the Kalyanji Ratanji Charitable Dispensary at Mangrol, during the month of November was 3712.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY PAREL CENTRE.—The 14th annual social gathering of the past and present students of the School will be celebrated today (Thursday) and to-morrow (Friday) in the school hall. The programme includes dramatic scenes, singing competition, sports and dinner etc.

SIR MAGANLAL NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of October-November was 1696, of whom 1132 were males and 564 females.

MUSICAL ARTS SOCIETY.—A double attraction is provided by the Musical Arts Society for its members during Christmas holidays by arranging a concert of Sarangi by the wellknown artist Navaz Ashak Husain Khan of Panipat, and vocal music by Ramabai Kumtekar on Friday (23rd inst.) at 9 p.m. in Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Girgaon.

SUBURBAN SWADESHI BAZAAR, BANDRA.—The Suburban Swadeshi Bazaar will be opened on Saturday, (24th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, and interesting programme by Harijans and Lokamanya Rashtria Kanya Shala girls will be gone through. There are plenty of side-shows in the Bazaar.

JAMIAT ASHUBHAN ALMUSLIMEEN.—A meeting under the auspices of this institution will be held in the Hall of the Jamiat under the presidentship of Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Fozan, today (Thursday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Shaikh Mahomed Abdur Rehman will deliver a public lecture in Arabic on "what is piety?"

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.—Under the auspices of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute a secretaries Training Class will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. in Maratha High School (near Opera House Tram Terminus) when Mr. P. G. Kanekar will deliver a lecture on "Co-operative Societies for labourers".

BAND AT ESPLANADE

By the kind permission of Lieut. Colonel D. G. Porteous, O.B.E. and the Officers, the Band of the 3rd Bn. 8th Punjab Regiment will play at the Esplanade Bandstand on Wednesday, 28th December 1932 from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

19TH G.I.P. (GAMDEVI) BOY SCOUT TROOP.—This troop will hold its Second Annual Festival and Prize Distribution on Friday, (23rd inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Robert Money School Hall, Proctor Road Near Grant Road Station, when Mr. K. H. Goregaokar Solicitor, preside, and Mrs. B. K. Goregaokar to give away the Prizes.

SERVANTS OF UNTOUCHABLES SOCIETY.—The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Board, All-India Anti-Untouchability League writes:—"The name of the All-India Anti-Untouchability League has been changed to "The Servants of the Untouchables Society" by the President of the League, at the suggestion of Mahatma Gandhi.

Winter Gathering At Fellowship School

The students of the Fellowship School celebrated their winter gathering on Tuesday, between 2-30 and 6 p.m. with a variety entertainment. The programme was conspicuous for its variety and richness consisting of nursery rhymes and vocal songs, folklore recitations—elocution competitions garba dances physical feats, fancy dress competitions and a Gujarati play. Children from the age of three to sixteen contributed to the success of the programme.

The Fancy dress competition displayed a variety of designs and colours, representing many types from actual life ranging from the water carrier and the hotel-boy to the princely couple, all rendered faithfully. The Garba Dances were marked by composite variety of rhythm and melody the Krishna-Gopi dance was hailed with applause by young and old.

Thakurdwar Night School

The first annual gathering of the above school was celebrated on the 18th instant under the presidentship of Mr. L. R. Tairsee. A programme including music and scenes from dramas was gone through. Mr. Tairsee paid a tribute to the institution emphasising the fact that no distinction was made between the touchables and untouchables. He impressed upon the audience the necessity of building up of character with steady determination.

He impressed upon the students the need for having courage of one's own convictions; and in his reference to Harijans declared that to call them Harijans was to insult them. They are part and parcel of Hindu fold and are as good as any other.

Indian Mathematical Conference

The following is the programme of this conference.—

To-day (Thursday).—8-30 a.m. to 9 a.m. Reading of papers, 9 a.m. to 9-15 a,m, Photo, Royal Institute of Science Compound, 9-15 a.m. to 11-30 a.m, Reading of papers, 2 p.m. to 4-15 p.m, Discussion on "Mathematics in Schools", 4-30 p.m. Reception Committee: "At Home," Royal Institute Library, and 6-30 p.m. Public address on a popular subject: Dr. R. Vaidyanath Swamy D.Sc,, on "The Nature of the Continuum."

Friday: (23rd inst.) 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a,m, Reading of papers, 2 p.m. to 4-15 p.m, Discussion on "Mathematics in the University", 5 p.m. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Bar-at-Law, Mayor of Bombay; At Home; at 10 Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, 6-30 p.m. Public address on a popular subject: Rao Bahadur P. V. Seshu Aiyar, President of the Society, on the "Nature of Mathematics and Religion."

Saturday: (24th inst.) 11-30 a.m. Celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Indian Mathematical Society.

Presentation of Address to Mr. M. T. Naraniengar, The first Editor of the Journal of the Indian Mathematical Society.

1-30 p.m, Excursion to Elephanta Caves, 6-30 p.m. Return from excursion.

Seth Ambalal Sarabhai

"The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce have recommended the name of Seth Ambalal Sarabhai of Ahmedabad for nomination as the Indian Employers' Delegate to the 17th Session of the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva in May 1933."

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 21st December 1932, tenders to the amount of £47,200,000 at 1s. 6 5/32 d. were received and allotted approximately 2 per cent. £1,000 000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 4th January 1933 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Consumption Of Indian Cotton

STEADY INCREASE

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian Cotton consumed in Mills in India (Based on Reurns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on Voluntary Returns from mills in Indian States):—
(In bales of 400 lbs.)

CONSUMPTION.

	During November 1932.	During November 1931.	Since 1st September 1932	During corresponding period last year.
British India ..	181,864	168,556	527,355	498,838
Indian States ..	31,497	27,183	94,473	82,979
Total India ..	213,361	195,739	621,828	581,817

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

Elocution Competition Results

The Annual Elocution Competition for the Hirabai Sakharam Rajadhyaksha Memorial Prizes under the auspices of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali came off at the premises of the Maratha High School, Girgaon, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday, December 18, 1932 when 62 candidates including 33 girls took part. There was a good gathering of members and parents and guardians of the Competitors. The judges have declared the following candidates to have secured the first two places in their respective competitions:—

COMPETITION NO. 1.
(1) Miss Shakuntala Narayan Pandit (St. Columbia High School); (2) Master Seetakant Ganpat Lad (Ram Mohan English School).

COMPETITION NO. 2.
(1) Master Purushottam Laxman Deshpande (Parle Tilak Vidyalaya) (2) Miss Ahilya Kashinath Rajadhyaksha (Ram Mohan English School).

COMPETITION No. 3.
(1) Master Umakant Laxman Deshpande (Parle Tilak Vidyalaya); (2) Master Ganesh Anant Sukhthankar (Angrewadi Mun. Boys' School).

COMPETITION NO. 4.
(1) Master Ganesh Anant Sukthankar (Angrewadi Muni. Boys' School); (2) Master Jayant Kashiram Kamat Bhangle (Charni Road Municipal Boys' School).

The question of granting consolation prizes on the recommendation of the judges will be considered by the Committee of Management later on.

Editor Of "Nature" On Tour In India

Sir R. A. Gregory, Editor, "Nature" London, accompanied by Lady Gregory, will arrive in Bombay on the 19th January 1933 on a short visit to India. Among the places he will visit are Allahabad, Calcutta, Madras and Bangalore. All communications for him while in India should be addressed to Messrs. MacMillan and Co. Ltd., 206, Hornby Road, Bombay and later to their branches at Calcutta and Madras.

Weather Prospects.

POONA, Dec. 21.

The western disturbance has caused further extension of cloud in North-west /ndia with quarter of an inch of rain at Dras. It now lies as a low pressure area over Upper Sind and South-west Punjab. Elsewhere the weather remains dry except for one inch of rain at Victoria Point. Both day and night temperatures have been markedly above the normal in North-west India while the night temperature continues below the normal in Deccan.

Forecast:—Rain or snow will extend along the Frontier into Kashmir and the Punjab Hills.—A. P.

Ville-Parle Rashtriya Shala

Last Sunday, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. the Harijan Day was observed by the teachers and pupils with great enthusiasm. The boys, the girls and the teachers swept their school.

The sweeping being done, the dirty, knee-deep black-matered pits round about the well of the Harijans were completely cleansed.

Girl students under the guidance of Mrs. Maliniben Y. Mehta, a neice of Sir Manubhai Mehta of Bikaner, were particularly taking active interest in all these functions.

The teachers and pupils offered prayers together.

£ IMPROVES

Commodity Market Dull

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)
BOMBAY, Wednesday.
(11 P.M.)

The London Stock Exchange again exhibited healthy undertone to-day 3 1|2 per cent Indian sterling loan opened at a rise of 10 shillings at £87 1|2. The improvement was maintained through out the day.

Sterling Cross-Rate registered further improvement to 3.33 7|8. At this level there was no demand and prices remained mum.

Commodity Market rose dull and without any important business and showed no change.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Gilt-Edged Securities Strengthen

LONDON, Dec. 20.

On Stock Exchange interest centred round gilteдged securities which strengthened considerably chiefly due to removal of recent monetary scare created by War Debt payment coupled with continued appreciation of Sterling Exchange, rate on New York to-day touching 3.33-1/4 Apart from those factors, markets in all directions were generally uninteresting mainly owing to absence of fresh business. Wheat was particularly offered freely at lower prices without attracting much buying. Wall Street was very quiet and irregular.—Reuter Copyright.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

Latest Quotation

(Special Service For "Chronicle")

T. T. ON NEW YORK
London, Dec. 21.

Previous Closing ..	3.33 1|4
To-day's Closing ..	3.33 3|4

T. T. ON LONDON
New York, Dec. 21.

Previous Closing ..	3.32 7|8
To-day's Opening ..	3.33 3|8
To-day's Closing ..	3.33 11|16

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

New York, Dec. 21.

Previous Closing Rate	5.92
To-day's Opening Rate	5.91
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	5.86
Difference	—.06

BROACH EXPECTATION.

April|May	Rs. -199

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY SETTLEMENT.
Liverpool, Dec. 21.

Previous Closing Rate	5.01
To-day's Opening Rate	4.97
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	4.98
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London Dec. 21.

Silver Forward	15 11|16
Lower	1|4
Silver Ready	16 11|16
Lower	5|16

Market:—India and China sold.

BOMBAY MARKET.

	London, Dec. 21.	Bombay, Dec. 21.
Ready Silver	Rs. 50	4 0
Posh	Rs. 50	9 0
Gold	Rs. 30	3 9
Guinea	Rs. 19	0 0

SPECIAL (EMERGENCY) POWERS ACT

Extension Of Provisions Of Cahpters 2, 3, and 5

Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, published on Wednesday states that in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932, (Bom. XVI of 1932). the Governor has extended:—

(a) the provisions of Chapters II and IV of the said Act to the whole of the Presidency of Bombay, and (b) the provisions of Chapter III of the said Act (in addition to the provisions extended under clause (a) above) to the district of Kanara.

The Gazette adds that in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932 (Bom. XVI of 1932), the Governor in Council has by Notification No. S. D. 7665, dated the 20th December 1932, extended the provisions of Chapters II and IV of the said Act to the whole of the Presidency of Bombay and the provisions of Chapter III of the said Act (in addition) to the district of Kanara. Therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Governor in Council has directed:—

(a) that the provisions of Chapters II and IV of the said Act shall come into operation in the whole of the Presidency of Bombay with effect from the 29th December 1932; and (b) that the provisions of Chapter III of the said Act (in addition to the provisions of the said Act brought into operation under clause (a) above) shall come into operation in the district of Kanara with effect from the 29th December 1932.

INDORE EXHIBITION NOT POSTPONED

Authorities' Denial

The Secretary, Swadeshi Exhibition, Indore, wires under Wednesday's date:—

The news about the postponement of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition, Indore, which appeared in the "Swadhin Bharat," Bombay, and some other papers is absolutely false and mischievous. Preparations are briskly proceeding. The exhibition definitely opens on 12th January. Perfect harmony exists among the workers. The public in general and Swadeshi manufacturers and dealers in particular should guard against such propaganda.

Bombay S. P. C. A. Activities

During the month of November last the Society employed in all 45 Agents, of these, 1 was absent, 3 were on sick leave, 2 were employed for office and hospital work and 2 were working at Bandra.

37 Agents employed for outdoor work succeeded in prosecuting 1,536 cases during the month. In 1,2|5 cases accused were fined more or less, including 10 aggravated cases in which the fines varied from Rsfi 15 to Rs. 35.

In 13 cases fines varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 75 were inflicted and imprisonment in default varying from 10 days to 30 days was given.

In 205 cases the accused were fined for overloading carts, of these, 99 were loaders, and 106 were drivers.

228 animals were treated as Outpatients gratis by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors at the Society's dispensaries at different courts. These includes cases brought by the Police.

Health Of Bombay

During the week ended on 17th instant, the total mortality 446 was 23 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 19.9 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 51st week of 1931 was 406 and death rate 18.2 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-31 was 455 and death rate 18.6.

Out of the total deaths, 120 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Smallpox caused 58 attacks including 1 imported from Mangalore and 33 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent.

The number of live births registered during the week was 849 and iompares favourably with those for the 51st week of 1931 viz., 625 and the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1927-31) viz. 563.

No Co-operation With Council Of S. Service

LONDON, Dec. 21.

It is learned that the General Council of the Trade Union Congress meeting in London to-day decided not to co-operate with the National Council of Social Service which has been adopted by the Government as official agency for the relief of unemployment.—Reuter's Special.

PATHE CINEMA TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10

She was in the Blue Book... he wasn't even in the phone book. But—Love found a way!
PLATINUM BLONDE
a Columbia picture
a FRANK CAPRA hit with
Loretta Young
Robert Williams
Jean Harlow

KRAZY KAT— PARAMOUNT NEWS

A PROGRESSIVE CONCERN

Nepture Assurance Company

The second annual report of the Neptune Assurance Company Ltd., with its revenue account, balancesheet, and Auditors' report for the year-ending July 31, 1932, which has just been issued shows a record of commendable progress. The company was registered in July 1930 but did only Mutual Provident Business up to 30-4-1932. In this department the reserve fund (including contingency fund) has increased from Rs. 9,609 to Rs. 41,278, even after paying claims amounting to Rs. 50,000 which result testifies to the all-round efficiency and sound position of the Company. The Life Insurance business was started on May 1, 1932.

The Company has been able to obtain 2,000 proposals in the department which have effected a business of about twelve lakhs of rupees. This is an excellent record for such a short time. This result is due to some of the Neptune's attractive schemes which are suitable to the Indian public and are within the reach of everybody.

These schemes we understand provide each policy-holder a saving clock constructed in such a way that it would not work unless the policy-holder drops into it a coin (daily premium) everyday.

The habit of compulsory saving every day is thus encouraged in a practical form.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Open Weak

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

Jute Shares opened weak but afterwards steadied up. In coals limited turn over resulted at unchanged rates. Teas were neglected. In Miscellaneous electrical issues continued in demand while Iron and Steel issues were easier. Sugar shares on the other hand were steady. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:

Securities:—3 1|2 p.c. paper 73|10; 4 p.c. loan 1934|37 98|2; 4 p.c. loan 1960|70 85|2; 4 1|2 p.c. bonds 1934 100|15; 5 p.c. loan 1939|44 102|2; 5 p.c. loan 1940|43 102|3; 5 p.c. loan 1945|55 107 small lot; 5 1|2 p.c. loan 1938|40 104|3; 6 p.c. bonds 1933|36 101|13.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1210 small odd lot.

Railways:—Ahmadpur Katwa 66 small lots.

Cottons:—Muir Mills ordy. 233.

Coals:—Burrakur 9|4; Khas Kajora pref. 10|4; Pench Valley 26|10; West Jamuria 7|2.

Jutes:—Anglo:India 244; Bally pref. 100; Howrah 36|6; Kamarhatty 356|8; Lansdowne 110; Lawrence 387; Reliance 58|8; Union 330 small lots.

Miscellaneous.—British Ceylon Corporation 9|9; Indian Standard Wagon pref. 97; Titaughur paper 8 per cent. pref. 100; Titaghur paper 8 p.c. paid up 125; Patna electric 12|14; Benares electric 10|4.

Sugar Shares:— Cawnpore 32; Cawnpore pref. 179; Champaran 23; New Savan 15|2.

Debentures:—5 p.c. 1926|56|86 Calcutta Port Trust 94|14; 5 1|2 p.c. 1915|30|40 Dalhousie property 90 small lots.—A.P.

Junnar Taluka Maratha Education Conference

(From A Correspondent.)
JUNNAR, Dec. 21.

The second meeting of the Reception Committee of the Junnar Taluka Maratha Education Conference was held at Junnar, under the presidentship of Mr. Gangajirao Mukundrao Kalbhor.

It was resolved that Rao Bahadur Ramchandrarao Vithalrao Vandekar J. P. M. S. C. be requested to preside over the Junnar Taluka Maratha Education Conference. It was also resolved to hold the Conference at the bungalow of Raosaheb Ramchandrarao Anaji Patil Butte, Hon. Magistrate, Junnar on the 7th and 8th of January 1933.

3RD WEEK!
LAST TWO DAYS.
STILL BREAKING RECORDS
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
3—SHOWS EVERYDAY—3
TO COPE WITH THE CROWD
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Metro-Goldwyn Mayer's
GIANT JUNGLE THRILLER
Greater Than "Trader Horn"
TARZAN
The Ape Man
WILD ANIMAL THRILLS
The Picture For The Family
X'MAS SPECIAL
FROZEN FACE
BUSTER KEATON
LONG NOSE
JIMMY DURANTE
CUTIE
THELMA TODD
ALL CHASING AWAY
THE BLUES IN M-G-M's.
SPEAK EASILY
SPEAK EASILY
WITH A FLOCK OF
LOVELY SHOW GIRLS.
IDEAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR SPENDING
A MERRY X'MAS

FOR KIDS OF 6 to 60
DECEMBER 24TH
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
MOVIE CRAZY
NO SUPERLATIVE THAT WE CAN USE CAN DESCRIBE THIS WONDERFUL FILM.
Booking at S. Rose & Co. or at the Theatre. Phone 41561.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY DAY AT SAUGOR.

(From A Correspondent).

SAUGOR, Dec. 20.
(By Mail).

Full response to the programme issued by the Central Board for untouchability was given by the Citizens of Saugor on Sunday last.

The programme commenced from 11 a.m. and lasted till 8 p.m. Messrs. Khandekar and Subedar visited Harijan quarters and spent a few hours in their midst. They cleaned their houses and gave them instructions on Hygiene. Sports were organised in the noon on the A. V. M. School ground between Harijan and caste Hindu children. A procession was organised in the evening starting from Saraswati Vachnaliya and after going through some of the main streets it reached Charraghat where a meeting was held under the Presidentship of Mr. K. K. Tiwari Messrs. Khandekar and Tiwari made speeches suitable to the occasion and the meeting came to an end at about 8 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1932

ROUSING CALL FOR UNITY

In an interview with the "Chronicle" Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, the nationalist Muslim leader who returned from Europe on Wednesday morning makes an earnest plea for unity and hopes that the efforts to secure such unity now being made at Allahabad will be crowned with success. He is proceeding to Allahabad himself to take part in the deliberations of the All-Parties Conference, where, we have no doubt, he will be able to impress upon the leaders assembled there the urgency of surmounting every obstacle in the way of reaching an intercommunal understanding so that instead of having an outsider's award imposed upon India, she can demand that the whole constitutional issue must be settled according to the lines laid down by her accredited leaders themselves.

CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE.

We would invite special attention to that portion of Mr. Sherwani's interview in which he mentions the difficulties he and Dr. Ansari had to combat in their endeavour to acquaint the British public with the attempts being made at Allahabad to reach a settlement. Asked whether the achievements of the first Unity Conference had made a good impression in England Mr. Sherwani said that the British Press had entered into a conspiracy to give publicity only to anti-national news from India. The Allahabad effort was studiously ignored by the British Press. It is only indirectly that people in England know what is being done in India to cement inter-communal unity. Fleet Street supplies them only with news which tells them of faction fights, of communalists' endeavours to boost separate electorates and of the resolutions passed by anti-national public bodies in India.

IGNORED.

Dr. Ansari and Mr. Sherwani issued a statement contradicting the misrepresentations in a message which appeared in the "Times". That message had featured the rejection of the Allahabad Unity proposals by what it characterised as a "representative" meeting of all parties of Muslims including the Jamiat-ul-Ulema. With the solitary exception of the "Manchster Guardian" which quoted a few lines from the statement not a single newspaper in England had the courtesy to publish the statement issued by the two Muslim nationalist leaders. Thus is truth hidden from the British public. This conspiracy to keep the average British reader in the dark from what is really happening in this country is abundant proof of the desire of of those in England who can help in reaching a true Indo-British understanding to obstruct all real endeavour in that direction.

ALLAHABAD, NOT LONDON.

"Not a few responsible public men in England", says Mr. Sherwani, "feel that Government ought to give effect to any understanding arrived at between the different communities in India." But these men have to go out of their way to understand what is being done in this country to achieve unity. The British Press will not tell them and "the die-hards are busy", says Mr. Sherwani, "trying to belittle and ignore the discussions of the Allahabad Conference." We urge that it is the duty of the Secretariat of the All Parties Conference at Allahabad to keep responsible public opinion in Britain fully acquainted with the Unity efforts. A determined fight must be made against this blocade of truth regarding Indian efforts to reach a settlement. The British public must be made to reduce that Indians look to Allahabad and not to London for seeking a way out of their political and communal difficulty and that they will not tolerate a constitution imposed upon them in the framing of which their real leaders had no hand or part.

The Mathematical Conference

The Indian Mathematical Conference, whose eighth session is now being held in Bombay under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur P. V. Seshu Aiyar, deserves to be better known to the country than it is. The Conference has been held every two years since 1916 under the auspices of the Indian Mathematical Society founded 25 years ago. The present session of the Conference is thus aptly described as a Jubilee Session and the President has done well to give in his address a brief history of the Society and its various activities. These include, in addition to holding biennial conferences, the conduct of a bi-monthly journal and the maintenance of a library containing over 2000 volumes on Mathematics and about 50 mathematical journals for circulation amongst the Society's members, who now number nearly three hundred.

DUTY OF UNIVERSITIES.

The comparatively little knowledge that the general public has of the Society, the only one of its kind in the country, is due less to lack of enterprise on the part of the Society than to the people's general attitude of mingled awe and indifference towards the subject of Mathematics. Nor have our Universities in general have done their duty by a subject, which is now recognised to be an essential pre-requisite for any considerable progress in any science. Modern India inherited an extraordinarily rich legacy in Mathematical lore from her ancient scholars, a legacy which every other country might envy. Yet at present India is nowhere in the recent and marvellous progress in that subject. It cannot for a moment be suggested that the inborn talent for Mathematics is rarer or feebler in India than in other countries. Indians have superabandant talent for Mathematics as for any other kind of abstract thinking but it has not been adequately cultivated by our educational insitutions.

DEFECTIVE SCHOOL TEACHING

In most secondary and primary schools the teaching of mathematics is yet defective, with the result that extremely few students develope a genuine taste for the subject or feel confident of excelling in its higher branches in the University courses. Few Universities have taken pains to stimulate interest in higher mathematics either by co-relating it with the more popular physical and social sciences or otherwise. And so far as research work is concerned, we fear it has been scandalously neglected, as if it were an utterly superfluous luxury. That neglect is all the more inexcusable because advanced work or research in Mathematics does not need enormous expense such as is necessary in promoting scientific research by fitting up costly laboratories.

INQUIRY ESSENTIAL.

How to improve the position of Mathematics in schools and colleges has, we learn, been duly considered by the Indian Mathematical Society for several years past. We understand that the subject was discussed by Prof A. C. L. Wilkinson in his presidential address at the 2nd Conference held in Bombay in 1919, that a Committee was appointed to conduct an inquiry into the teaching of Mathematics in schools and colleges but that the Committee never worked. At the last Conference at Trivandrum two years ago the Managing Committee of the Conference itself was asked to conduct the necessary inquiry. But, though the conduct of such an enquiry is one of the activities mentioned in the very constitution of the Society its Committee has not yet been able to conduct that enquiry and the subject is therefore again on the agenda of the present session of the Conference. We hope that the Society and institutions like the Inter-University Board will co-operate with each other in conducting the inquiry in question without any further delay.

EXCELLENT SUGGESTION.

A most important constructive suggestion in the teaching of Mathematics was made both by the President and the Governor of Bombay, who opened the Conference. It was that the teaching of Mathematics at all stages must be more in consonance with the relevant practical problems of life outside school and college. We unreservedly endorse the suggestion. That reform will go a long way in interesting a wider class of students and more sections of the general public in the study of Mathematics. And a wider and more genuine appreciation of Mathematics will be a surer foundation for the advance of Mathematical research. We trust that the Mathematical Society will spare no efforts to bring home to the Universities and the public and also the various Education Departments, their respective duties in promoting and popularising the knowledge of Mathematics in the country.

EFFORTS TO CONCILIATE

A Berlin message states that Von Schleicher, the new German Chancellor, initiated on Tuesday the policy of a milder regime by publishing a Presidential Decree "for preservation of internal peace" which nullifies the previous Emergency Decrees of the Papen Government. Special courts which had been established under these Emergency Decrees to impose heavy fines for political offences are abolishel under the new Decree and the fiat that newspapers must print official communiques and demands is also gone. These are efforts to conciliate and coupled with the dropping of the clause which prohibited the ex-Kaiser from return to his country, they should go far in easing the present political tension in the Fatherland.

PROCESSION, MEETINGS BHAJANS AND SPORTS

How Poona Observed Harijan Day

(From A Correspondent)

POONA, Dec 20

Poona observed the All India Anti-Untouchability Day on the 18th instant. The Maharashtra Provincial Board in conjugation with the Poona City Committee had chalked out a grand programme for the day under the direction of Mr. G K alias Babasaheb Devadhar. Earlier in the day a party led by Sit. Rajabhoj, the local depressed leader and consisting of Prof. Donare Mrs Jankibai Bhat, Mrs Saralabai Naik M. A Mrs. Sudhabai Atre B A. B T. Mrs. Yamunabai Herlekar, M. A and others visited the different depressed class localities in the city. The party met their depressed class brethren and enquired into their needs, spoke to them of cleanliness and purity and had a heart-to-heart talk with them.

Another party including collegians of both sexes at the same time went out to collect funds for the purpose and met with a ready response from the citizens. Mr. Devadhar personally accompanied the party.

Later in the day a party of volunteers consisting mainly of the teachers and the taught from the Seva Sadan visited the various depressed class localities. The members of the party freely mixed with their untouchable brethren and enjoyed various sports with them. The lady students of the party which was headed by Mrs. Saralabai Naik, M. A. met their depressed class sisters in their kitchens, spoke to them of cleanliness and enquired into their grievances.

PROCESSION AND MEETINGS

At about 4 p. m. the local Jains had organised a procession of more than score of volunteers from the Jain Sevadal and ain Pathak which after parading the streets held a meeting in Bhavani Peth. An "untouchable" Ward, in which the fifth statement of Mahatma Gandhi was read out and explained to the audience.

Shortly after this a pleasant function was organised on the premises of the Poona Suburban Municipality under the Presidentship of Sjt. Govind Wasudev Patwardhan, Chairman, School Board, Poona Suburban Municipal Local Authority. After songs and dialogues from the "untouchable" students, the President stressed the importance of this cause and referred to the fact that 1/5 of the total strength of the schools was of "Untouchables." Further speeches urging upon the speedy abolition of untouchability were made by Barrister Govindrao Gadgil Mrs Saralabai Naik, Mr. Ghorpade, Mr. Rajabhoj, Mr. Sonavane and others.

This was followed by a meeting addressed among others by Mr G. G. Pashankar, Ovate Upasak, and have at Chikhalwadi next to the Kirkee Station.

The main feature of the day's celebration was the mammoth meeting held in Shivaji Mandir, Mr. G. K. Devadhar presiding, Mr. K. Natarajan of Bombay and local leaders including Messrs. Pashankar, Jadhav Satur, Mate, Divekar, Rajabhoj, Talegaonkar, and Mrs. Jankibai Bhat addressed the meeting in eloquent and touching words for the total abolition of the evil of untouchability

Late in the night two Kirtan Parties were arranged when a large gathering attended them

NO MESSAGE AT U. MAHAMAKHAM FAIR

Mahatma Denies Announcement

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

With reference to the announcement that Mahatma Gandhi has blessed the Kumbakonam Fair and Exhibition, Mahatma Mahamakham Fair and Exhibition, Mahatma Gandhi has written from Yerovada denying the slightest knowledge of the Exhibition. He adds: I do not and cannot, under the limitations of Jail life, send a message on anything except untouchability."—A.P.

Nasik Jail Officials' Trial Postponed

NASIK, Dec. 21.

It was expected that the trial of jail officials would be finished this week, but it has now been postponed till January 3 as one of the witnesses is ill and cannot attend the court.—A.P.

Madura Dictator Jailed

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

The District Magistrate, Madura convicted and sentenced to-day, a rich Sourashtra described as "43rd Dictator" under sec. 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act and 145 I. P. C. to four months' rigorous imprisonment on each count besides to pay a fine of Rs. 200/- in default four months' further imprisonment. The allegation is that the accused picketed foreign cloth shops opposite to the Meenakshi temple on the 17th evening and refused to disperse when ordered to do so by the Police.

The accused pleaded "not guilty".—A. P.

Notes of the Day

Intriguing.

Quite an intriguing and piquant situation will arise if the incoming American President adheres to the policy he has just announced regarding the reconsideration of the question of European debts to America. According to the "New York Times" he offers to do nothing "to retard or hamper immediate debt action," but he regrets the Commission plan advocated by Mr. Hoover. No more commissions for Mrs. Roosevelt. He says that there are agencies at present existing which can take up the separate re-examination of the debtors' capacity to pay and he is against linking up the question of payment with the ensuing World Economic Conference and the question of disarmament. The attitude is evidently indicative of the present American public opinion on the subject and Mr. Roosevelt will be praised in the States for his courageous expression of what a large number of Americans really think.

Suspicious.

In fact the views of people like Senator Borah who are boldly for debt cancellation are at a discount in America now because many Americans feel that linking the question of debts with disarmament provides a loophole for the European Powers to postpone immediate payment until the question of how to secure all round reduction in armaments is satisfactorily settled. The American suspicion that the debtors are bent on a policy of procrastination will be strengthened when the creditor nation finds the Little Entente states calmly refusing payment and France leading this policy of default.

Mysore Council's Lead.

The Mysore Legislative Council has passed without a single dissentient vote a resolution recommending to the Government to throw open all the temples administered by the State to the so-called Untouchables. The Mysore Government might well have taken a lead in this matter long ago. Its task is now made easier by the recommendation of its representative Council and by the example of States like Baroda, Kashmir and Kolhapur. If Mysore now, at least, follows the lead of these States promptly enough, it will exert a wholesome and timely influence on Travancore and Cochin the former of which has already appointed a Committee to investigate the wider question of removing all the civic disabilities of Harijans.

Was This Necessary?

Confirmation is now available of our Allahabad correspondent's report that when Dr. Choithram Gidwani was arrested at Allahabad and taken to Hyderabad in Sind, he was handcuffed and taken in a third class compartment though he was in feeble health at the time and had long been bedridden. It is said that he offered to pay second class fare for himself and one policeman in charge of him. But the police declined to accept even this proposal unless Dr. Gidwani could defray the 2nd class expenses of all the three policemen who formed the escort, and he had not enough money with him for taking two more second class tickets. One fails to notice what danger there was in his being sent in the custody of only one policeman. In any case the public feeling will be that there was absolutely no justification for handcuffing him. We would invite the attention of Government to the necessity of revising executive orders in cases of this type.

SIR LALUBHAI AND ZAMORIN

Differ On Points But Part As Friends

CALICUT, (By Mail).

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas has issued the following statement:—

"I had a pleasant interview with the Zamorin of Calicut on the evening of the 17th instant. After the removal of certain misunderstandings due to a report of my speech as appeared in the Press, we discussed the question of the entry of the Avarnas into the temple of Guruvayoor and although we were unable to agree, we parted as friends understanding the view points of each other. I gave him my reasons for treating all Hindus alike on the question of temple entry on the ground not only of humanity but of the Hindu religion as I understood it from the Upanishads and Bhagvat Gita. He patiently listened to me and did not controvert my arguments, but told me of the difficulties for doing anything opposed to the tradition and custom of Hindus. He emphasized that he did not take any part in the procedure for taking referendum nor did he care to have any reports of referendum.

Incidently, my attention was drawn to Mr. M. K. Acharya's letter to the "Madras Mail" containing a translation of a part of Mr. Menon's appeal. When leaving I told the Zamorin that I did not think his difficulties such as could not be met and properly solved. I would inform the Mahatmaji his view point as clearly as I could when I see him at the beginning of January. I came away with the idea that the Zamorin does not see any reason yet to depart from the position he had already taken upon the question. I may add I am grateful to the Zamorin for having during the anniversary of his predecessor spared time at a late hour in the evening to see me and discuss freely the question which is agitating so much the minds of most of us Sanatanists as well as anti-Untouchables.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas left for Guruvayoor by mail this afternoon.—A. P.

Sir Lalubhai Busy In Malabar

CALICUT, Dec. 18.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas who is staying at Mr. Nagajee's bangalow, at Melapparamba, three miles from town, had long conversations yesterday with Mr. K. Kelappan. In the afternoon he went to Kottakkal, about 40 miles from Calicut where the Zamorin is residing at present. In order to afford time for further talk, Mr. Kelappan went with him in the car. Sir Lalubhai had a few minutes' interview with the Zamorin after which he returned to Calicut the same night.

Mr Kelappan left this morning for Cannanore, where he will open a Harijan Home started by Mr. Anand Tirth. He returns from Cannanore to Payoli in the afternoon, where he will receive at his Ashram (Sraddhananda Vidyalayam). Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, who leaves Calicut for that place this afternoon by car. Sir Lalubhai will proceed to Guruvayoor to-morrow with Mr. Kelappan.—A. P.

Sir L. Samaldas At Guruvayur

COWGHAT, Dec. 20.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas with Mr. Kelappan, arrived at Guruvayur last evening and visited the Satyagraha Camp. Sir Lallubhai and party were not allowed to enter the temple precincts. Sir Lallubhai motored to Ernakulam in the evening whence he proceeds to Trivandrum. While temple entry enthusiasts are busy with the referendum. Orthodox section is equally active. Preparations are being made to hold a Varnashram Conference at Guruvayur in the last week of the month.—A.P.

Maharashtra Sahitya Sammelan

(From A Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 4.

Arrangements for holding here the 17th Maharashtra Sahitya Sammelan on 27th, 28th and 29th December are nearing completion. His Highness Sir Sayajirao Maharaja of Baroda, President-elect, arrives here by a special train on the 27th morning, and opens the conference at three in the afternoon. His Highness Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj will welcome guests.

IS THIS FAIR?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Heads of Secondary Schools in the Presidency have been recently served with a strange Circular by the University of Bombay. The Registrar is empowered by the Syndicate to refuse permission to any student to appear for the Matriculation Examination at any Centre unless the student shows some cogent reasons; the Head of each school is requested to intimate to the Registrar by the 3rd of January 1933 the name of the centre usually attended by the majority of the students of his school.

The result of this Circular is quite obvious; some of the students who take up centres far off from the one usually attended by the majority of the students of their school will be refused permission. Perhaps the University has taken this step to check the crime of impersonation. It is true such crimes are committed by a few reckless students and they should be sternly dealt with; but to prevent the students from taking up a particular centre will be a real hardship. The majority of the students of a High School will certainly choose the nearest centre, but in every school there will be some students who are compelled to select far off centres, where they have conveniences of boarding and lodging. If such students plead to the Registrar that they wish to take up a particular centre for reason of convenience, the Registrar will have no ground to withhold the permission. If he withholds it, he will be doing it at immense risk to the students. Besides the facility of boarding and lodging, there are other genuine reasons for a student's taking up a particular centre. A few students leaving the nearer centre may choose Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur or Karachi, just for the sake of seeing those places of historical and geographical importance.

Such students should be encouraged to catch the golden opportunity of seeing such places because travelling will give them some sort of education, which cannot be imparted in schools. If the students put forward these reasons can the Registrar oppose them? I think no sensible man will do it. Where is then the necessity of the above mentioned Circular? In my opinion it is valueless. If the necessary permission is refused it will be really autocratic and surely the conveniences of many students will be sacrificed.

The Circular, therefore, does not serve any purpose. The Registrar will have to think twice before he refuses permission. It is a pity, that the Syndicate has shown itself to be devoid of practical wisdom. If the Syndicate feels bewildered and cannot find any effective means of checking the crime of impersonation I suggest to them that they should make it compulsory for every student to keep with him on his person in the Examination Hall his photograph which is duly certified and installed by the Head of his school. This measure though a bit costly will entirely drive off the evil. Will the Syndicate accept this suggestion and grow wiser for the future?

—Yours, etc.,

S. V. KAMAT,
B. A. (Hons.), S. T. C. D.

Sirsi, December, 17.

A CORRECTION

In the issue of the "Chronicle", of the 7th instant under the headings "Alleged Criminal Breach of Trust," "D. D. Smith Remanded," it was stated that "as Police wanted time to make inquiries the suspect was ordered to be remanded into custody". We are informed by Mr. D. D. Smith that he was not remanded into police custody but was only required to furnish bail. We greatly regret the inaccurate report and the annoyance which it must have caused to Mr. Smith.

PRESENT RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS

Shankaracharyas To Hold Conference

KUNNAMKULAM, Dec. 21.

A correspondent wires from Kunnamkulam under date to-day:—

A Conference of Shankaracharyas has been fixed at Guruvayur on December 26 to consider the present religious problems. All Shankaracharyas have been invited.—A. P.

Begum Shah Nawaz Makes Progress

LONDON, Dec. 21

Begum Shah Nawaz, who has been suffering from bronchial influenza for some days, is now making good progress. She is attended by Doctors C. J. Kaital (Mahatma Gandhi's medical adviser in London) and Dr. B. N. Khan.—Reuter.

KAMATIPURA MURDER CASE

All Accused Acquited

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES IN COURT

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed when the acquittal order was made by the Chief Justice in the Kamatipura murder case.

The result was greeted with cheering and clapping by the large crowds that had collected in the gallery of the court and outside.

The accused were garlanded by their friends as soon as they came out of the dock.

The jury consisted of 3 Europeans, 4 Parsis, 1 Jew and 1 Hindu.

The Chief Justice finished his summing up at 2 p.m. and the jury retired.

After deliberating for more than an hour, the jury returned their box and the foreman announced their verdict as follows

All accused were unanimously found not guilty on charges of rioting and unlawful assembly.

On the charges of murder and secret disposal of the dead body, Pupala and Moreshwar (Nos. 1 and 2) were found not guilty by 6 jurors, the other three jurors finding them guilty. The remaining accused were found not guilty unanimously.

The accused in the case were all Hindus. They were (1) Shanker Krishnaji Pupala, an ex.Municipal Corporator and member of the Peace Committee during the communal riots (2) Moreshwar Narsaji Kalewar, a contractor, (3) Shankar Peeraji (4) Rajaram Krishna and (5) Shivram Kondanna.

Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, acting Advocate General with Mr. M. S. Somji appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. G. N. Nadkarni defended accused Nos. 1 and 2.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Mr. R. F. S. Talyarkhan defended Nos. 3 and 4.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi defended No. 5.

The charges against the accused were in respect of an alleged murder of a Mahomedan in Kamatipura on May 16.

Address To Jury

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Defence counsel addressed the jury when further hearing was resumed to-day of the Pupala murder case before the Chief Justice and a special jury at the High Court Sessions.

Mr. Talyarkhan, resuming his address on behalf of accused Nos. 3 and 4, said that the most incredible part of the prosecution story was that Pupala got the body dumped into the manhole at midnight on May 17. It was a most dangerous way of disposing the dead body at night when there was the curfew orer strictly enforced, and police and military patrols were passing by the place every few minutes.

DANGER OF BEING CAUGHT.

There was danger of being caught every minute, and an intelligent and educated man like Pupala would never do it in this manner. If he wanted to dispose of the dead body, he would have adopted a method which was safer and less dangerous.

Then again the operation itself was a very difficult job. The prosecution alleged that the manhole lid was opened by a couple of men with the help of a crow-bar. But the municipal witness had deposed that the lid remained jammed, and it required a pick-axe and experienced men to open it. It was almost impossible that it could have been opened by Pupala's men who were inexperienced at the job, with a simple crow-bar, especially when it had to be done very quickly to escape the attention of the police.

RAVAN'S PART.

Another point was that Ravan, according to his own confession, had taken part in the affair willingly, under the assurance of protection by Pupala, as he had deposed. When he did it willingly, why should he have told Alu about it the next morning? This fact could not be reconciled with any reasonable or rationanl theory.

DIRTY WORK.

Alu had deposed that he used to pay Rs. 50 per month to Ravan as his pay. But why should he pay Rs. 50 to a disreputable man like Ravan when he could find even graduates to work for Rs. 50 in these days? (Laughter). If Alu paid Rs. 50 or any amount to Ravana. It was not for any kind of honourablei work, but it must be as a bribe for doing some dirty work.

Counsel then attacked the evidence of other prosecution witnesses.

Mr. Dalvi then addressed the jury on behalf of accused No. 5.

JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

In his summing up to the jury, the Chief Justice observed that there were five charges, against the accused. They were that the first and second accused wantonly gave provocation, and incited a mob to set fire to the "tajia." They were members of an unlawful assembly and committed rioting. A Muslim was killed and the body was dumped in a manhole.

As regards the first charge, there was nothing illegal in it, but it had to be considered with setting fire to the "tajia."

The next charge of being members of an unlawful assembly had to be considered with the later charges, because there was no evidence of rioting apart from the evidence of the destruction of the "tajia" and murder.

The burning of the "tajia" was a minor one, and his Lordship characterised Ravan and Babu who gave evidence, as accomplices. Husein Sha's evidence was dangerous to be believed.

As regards the murder charge, the accused could be treated only as abettors. His Lordship cautioned the jury about the lack of evidence against the third fourth and fifth accused on this charge. As regards the first two accused, Ravan again must be treated as accomplice, and the only witnesses were Shanker and Shamji.

According to the evidence the crime must have been committed at 12-30 p.m., but they had to consider the evidence of Inspector Bhatkal, who visited the "tajia" at 1 p.m. and Sub-Inspector Dharkar, who saw no tracks of blood.

The Chief Justice then dealt with the last charge.

The jury then retired.

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HUNGARIAN ARTISTS EXHIBITION

Colour And Character

(By Our Art Critic)

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Sir John Beaumont opened this evening the Hungarian Artists Exhibition in the University Rooms (South Wing). It was attended by a select and very appreciative audience composed mostly of prominent art lovers and artists in the city.

The exhibition leaves the impression very clearly of colour, rich variety of themes and strong characterisations. Out of the three hundred and more of the exhibits, there are scarcely two alike either in colour composition or treatment And, there is no doubt that the artists have made a conscientious effort to see both the rich colour and varied character of life and surroundings of India. The exhibition is worth seeing and to not a few eager to know worth studying.

The exhibition will be open for over a week. A detailed review of the exhibition will appear tomorrow.

GRANT OF LOAN TO MAYO MARINE CLUB

Finance Committee's Recommendations

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21.

The official account of the proceedings of the meeting of the standing Finance Committee held on 16th instant states:— "at its meeting in New Delhi, on Dec. 16 the standing Finance Committee made the following recommendations on the proposal submitted to it by the Department of Commerce:—

Grant of loan of Rs. 1,25,000 to the Mayo Marine Club, Rangoon, and contributio of a sum of Rs. 12,870 per annum from the Sunday Penalty—Fees Fund for 15 years to enable the Club to repay the loan."

The Committee were of the opinion that, havng regard to the views expressed by them in the past that a definite proportion of the annual income of the Sunday Penalty Fees should be utilised for the welfare of Asiatic Seamen, the Fund should not be committed to the payment of so large a contribution for such a long period as 15 years, to an institute like the Mayo Marine Club, which caters chiefly for non-Asiatic seamen. The Committee accordingly could only sanction the payment of the contribution for a limited period viz., for two years with effect from 1st April, 1933 or until the separation of Burma (should it take place) whichever is earlier, it being understood that after the two years the management of the Club would be expected to devise their own means for the further service of th Government loan.—A. P.

RUBBER MANUFACTURERS IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The House of Commons has passed the first reading of a private Bill introduced by Mr. Kirkpatrick to provide that rubber manufacturers in Britain should contribute on basis of amount of Raw material they handled to scientific research. Mr. Kirkpatrick explained that the Bill had been slightly modified to meet objections raised when similar mearures passed the reading in 1928 and 1931.—Reuter.

INSURANCE COS. AND IMPROVEMENT TRUST

Inclusion Of Names In Approved List

A PLEA FOR "DEFINITE POLICY"

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved at a meeting of the Improvement Trust Committee on Wednesday, Mr. Meyer Nissim, presiding, that the Finance and Establishment Sub-Committee be asked to lay down a "definite policy" for the inclusion of the names of insurance Companies which desire to be on the approved list of the Trust; that the Sub-Committee be asked to restrict their patronage only to such companies as are "either incorporated in India and are well-established, or those which have sound and permanent investments in India."

The motion was accepted.

HOOVER'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

British Press Welcomes It

LONDON, Dec. 21.

In commenting on President Hoover's war debt's message to Congress, the British press generally takes the view that it represents more realistic attitude towards the whole problem that has hitherto been apparent in the President's utterances. President Hoover's proposal to appoint a commission to examine the claim for debt reduction and discuss the opportunities for commercial "quid pro quo" is welcome mainly on the score that it may help to clear the ground for his successor and the next Congress with whom responsibility will lie. British newspapers are, however, dubious regarding any co-operation the President may expect from Mr. Hoover in this initiative.

IMPORTANCE OF TIME FACTOR

Importance of time factor is eugolised by most of the newspapers. The constitutional position in the United States makes it impossible the inclusion of any settlement before next March when the new President and the Congress assume responsibility. It is widely pointed out as was, indeed, emphasised in the British notes that an agreement must be reached before next June if a crisis and serious results are to be avoided.

The "Times" criticised the message which, although containing references to so many other potential causes of depression yet makes no mention of any intention to lower American tariff or to remove any of the other obstacles placed in war of debtors ready to discharge their obligations.—B. O. W.

Sir A. Anderson On War Debt Payment

LONDON, Dec. 21.

One barrier in the war debt payment was referred to by Sir Alan Anderson, shipping expert, when presiding over the annual meeting of the Orient Line he said that official reports of the United States Shipping Board showed that the total expenditure by the American taxpayer on the United States merchant shipping for twelve years from 1920 excluding interest had been about £600,000,000 at par which exceeded by about 50,000,000 at par, the total payments for the war debts made to United States by all her debtors down to last year. It almost seemed, he added, that the more the world poured its much needed spending power into the United States the more resolutely did that country apply this wealth to prevent the debtor from repaying or recovering his prosperity which was necessary for the welfare of the farmer, industrialist and the investor of United States as for any.—B.O.W.

Payment Costs £28,956,349 To Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The revenue returns published to-day show that the payment of the December 15 instalment of war debt to America cost Britain £28,956,349. The amount payable in dollars was 95,500,600. The cost of payment has been included under current expenditure but as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer last week, will be offset by savings in interest and sinking fund charges on national debt.—B O.W.

"C" WARD BYE-ELECTION

MR. DEORUKHKAR BEATEN

Mr. S. M. Kapadia Elected

In the Municipal bye-election for a seat in the 'C' Ward Mr B. J. Deorukhkar stood beaten by his rival Mr. Soonderdas Morarji Kapadia. The contest was remarkable in that the former belonged to the Harijan community and is a Nationalist of some name and following. Since the other contestan's had retired from the field it was expected that Mr. Deorukhkar would come with flying colours. The result of the struggle was that—

Mr. S. M. Kapadia got 1 110 votes.

Mr B. J. Deorukhkar got 929 votes.

Mr. Kapadia was, therefore, declared duly elected.

24 HOUR SYSTEM OF EXPRESSING TIME

Proposal In Lords

LONDON, Dec. 21.

A proposal of Great Britain to adopt 24 hour system of expressing time and thus come into line chronologically with Continental and other countries was made in the House of Lords by Lord Newton. A number of peers of all parties supported the proposal, but Lord Lucan intimated that the Government were not prepared to accept the proposal in absence of strong general demand for the change which would confuse rather than assist public.—Reuter.

An urgent Cabinet meeting was held to-day. Subjects discussed are not divulged but lobby speculation indicates that temple entry issue may have engaged their attention.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

R. T. C. PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

It is understood that the result of informal conversations among the Government and other delegates on the subject of the Round Table Conference the programme the Round Table delegates will be very busy for the remainder of the week. For instance to-morrow the Federal Finance Committee meets in the morning, the Financial Safeguards Committee in the afternoon and the full conference at 8|30 p.m. It is impossible to state, however, when proceedings will conclude. The Financial Safeguards Committee met this afternoon and adjourned before completing report.—Reuter.

BANDIT HORDES IN S. CHINA CRUSHED

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Four months' campaign which has resulted in crushing of the formidable Communist bandit hordes in Southern China, is subject of statement issued by Chinese Legation.

The Statement refers to the report submitted to the National Government by Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek which states that the success is due to effective employment of political and Military measures simultaneously.

"The Campaign was launched vigorously at the end of last June and ended in four months in complete defeat of well-organised forces under such notorious leaders as Hsu Chang Chien and Kwang Chishun with army of 70,000 men and 40,000 rifles. Holung and Tuenchiang who commanded 40,000 men and 20,000 rifles and Kunghotsung known as Commander-in-Chief with 20,000 men and 10,000 rifles. Remnants have been pursued and are being rounded up. No further military campaign will be required. Ravaged areas have been freed and peasants aided to resume their normal farming life. Large sections of Hupeh, Horan ard Anhwei Provinces have been pacified."—Reuter.

PERSIA'S ASSURANCE TO GENEVA LEAGUE

Desires To Arrive At Equitable Agreement With Oil Company

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Rugby.—In reply to a telegram from President of League Council requesting that no step should be taken which might affect status quo and thus aggravate dispute with Britain regarding Anglo-Persian oil concession Persian Government gives assurance that it will "continue to abstain from any act calculated to aggravate or extend alleged dispute." Persian Government also expresses belief that cancellation of Companys concession is not calculated to provoke conflict between two Governments seeing that it has from outset expressed desire to arrive at equitable agreement with company.

At Geneva yesterday Committee of Nineteen adjourned discussion of Sino-Japanese conflict until January 16. President of Committee and Secretary General of League have been asked to maintain contact with delegations of Japan and China.

Questioned in Commons regarding disarmament Captain Eden, Under-Secretary Foreign Affairs referred to resolution of Disarmament Conference last July which invited Powers, parties to Washington and London Naval Treatles to confer and stated that conversations had accordingly been taking place and further effort had recently been made by British and American de'egations to discover solution of outstanding difficulties. He added that conversations would continue but there was no question at present of holding meeting of these powers. He also stated that no decision had yet been taken as to holding of another meeting of Five Powers who recently conferred at Geneva on work of disarmament conference.

In Commons answering Colonial Secretary, Sir Philip Cunliffe gave assurance that bill introduced into legislative council of Kenya regarding mineral rights in newly discovered Kenya gold field provided ample safeguards for interests of native population of area.—B.O.W.

ADDITION EXPEDITION PERSONNEL.

Personnel of Mount Everest Expedition which leaves England early next year to make attack on worlds highest peak has been completed by addition of T. A. Brocklebank, well-known rowing man and E. R. Wager who was member of British Arctic Air Route Expedition in 1931. Brocklebank three times stroked Cambridge grew to victory in boat race. Party which includes F. S. Smyth who led expedition which successfully scaled Mount Kamet highest peak so far climbed by man is being led by Hugh Ruttledge late of Indian Civil Service. Expedition has been formed by Joint Committee of Royal Geographical Society and Alpin Club.

New motoring record for 24 hours in 750 com. class was set up by British car on Montlhery track in Paris yesterday. Messrs. Eyston Denley and Wisdom taking 3 hours terms at wheel of little seven Horse Power M G car standard pattern covered between day before yesterday afternoon and yesterday afternoon 2727 kilometres approximately 1704 miles. Previous record stood at 2534 kilometres approximately 1554 miles.—B.O.W.

Amy To Start On Another Flight

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Mrs. Amy Mollison will start on yet another flight to-morrow, but only a short one. She and her husband will leave Croydon at nine in the morning by the airliner for Paris.—Reuter.

AID TO DISCHARGED PRISONERS

Proposed All-India Organisation

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 21.

Hon. Dewan Bahadur G. Narayanswami Chetty, Secretary Madras, D.P.A.S., who is on a visit to Nagpur in connection with proposed formation of an All-India Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, held an informal confer with the office-bearers of the local Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. It is understood Countess Willingdon has been proposed First Chairman of the All-India Organisation.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN CONFERENCE

To Be Held At Lucknow On Dec. 28

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 21.

The All-India Women's Conference will commence here from December 28 to 31. The Standing Committee of the Conference will meet on the 26th instant. The first day is open to all, but the subsequent sittings will be for women only. The previous sessions were held at Poona, Delhi, Patna, Bombay Lahore and Madras. During six years of its activities the Conference has been able to bring about reforms pertaining to educational, social, labour conditions of women and children, and according the Organising Secretary, to-day it stands solidly for the joint electorate and adult franchise as the basis for women representation in the new Constitution

The All-India Medical Conference is also meeting here from December 28. The medical exhibition during those days is the chief feature of that occasion.

Mr. S. R. Bhise, Principal, S. P. Hakimji High School, Bordi in a circular letter invites, the past students of S. P. Hakimji High School, Bordi to meet on the 25th inst. (Sunday) at the High School Bordi.

Nagpur.—The Viceroy granted a number of interviews while Countess of Willingdon visited Sadar Bazar Infant Wefare Centre and the Empress Mills Welfare League on Tuesday morning.—A. P.

Allahabad.—Mr. Justice Young at the Allahabad High Court decided an important divorce case in the course of which the question of competent age for consent to a valid Christian marriage was raised. He found for the petitioner on facts and granted a Decree Nisi and also held that the marriage was a valid one according to Law as it stood at the time of the marriage namely 1926.—A. P.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS
Dec 21
Conte Verde, Conello, Trieste
Khosrou, Leek, Calcutta
Gambhira, Brewer, Bassein

DEPARTURES
Dec. 22.
Naringa, Samuel, Karachi
Fuku Maru, Kurokawa, Kobe
British Grenadier, Michie, Abadan.

LOADING.
Dec 21.
Steamer Tokushima Maru for Kobe

S S Conte Verde: The Lloyd T Company's steamer Conte Verde, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers and hence she sailed for Shanghai with through passenger.

S S Khosrou: The T M Company's steamer Khosrou, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Gambhira: The B I S N Company's steamer Gmbhira, arrived in harbour yeterday from Bassein, with a general cargo.

S S Naringa: The B I S N Company's steamer Naringa, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Fuku Maru: The O S K steamer Fuku Maru, will sail today for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S British Grenadier: The A P O Company's steamer British Grenadier, will sail to-day for Abadan, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.
Bombay, Dec. 21.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Marin Sanudo 3777 Colombo 21|12 L Triestino N Co.
2 Naringa 4118 Karachi 21-12 M M and Co.
3 Tarantia 3098, Karachi 3-1-33. Grahams T Co.
4 Tokushima Maru, 3703 Karachi 24-12 N Y Kaisha.
6 Neuenfels 4996, Karachi 24|12 L Edwards Ltd.
7 Paris Maru, 4474, Japan 24-12 O S Kaisha
9 City of Perth 4153 Karachi 22-12 K Nixon and Co.
14 Tergestea 3708 Aden 21|12 L Triestino N Co.
15 Karanja 4646 Durban 28-12 M M & Co.
17 Lady Denison Pender 841, NF, 21|12 Hill Son and Knox.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Suez Maru 3330 NF, NF L Edwards Ltd.
4 Vasna 2043, Busrah 23-11, M M and Co.
5 Africana 863 M'Coast, 21-12 Merchant S N Co.
6 Fuku Maru 2767 Japan 21-12. O S Kaisha.
7 Garmula 3234 Calcutta 24-12 M M and C
8 Warialda 1859 N F, 21-12 M M and Co.
10-11 Jalaveera 3089 Rangoon 25-12 Scindia S N Co.
12-13 Nirvana 7765 Calcutta 24-12 M M and Co.
14 Taian Maru 1897, Japan 22-12 N Y Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Nurjehan 3379, Rangoon N F, T Morrison and Co.
B Lalita 283 M'Coast 21|12 Malabar S S Co.
D/E Hatimura 4158, Rangoon 22-12, M M & Co.
F Rizwani 3306 Red Sea Ports, 29-12 T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Mantua 23|12, P & O S N Co.
Naldera 29|12. P & O S N Co.
Cathay 5-1-33 P and O S N Co.
Somali 5-1-33 P and O S N Co.
Rajputana 12-1-33 P and O S N Co.
Behar 13-1-33 P and O S N Co.
Mongolia 4-1-33 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 19-1-33 P and O S N Co.
Corfu 26-1-33 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Durenda 24|12 M M & Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG
Simla 27|12 L Edwards Ltd.
Ceylon 14|1 L Edward Ltd.
Delhi, 23|2 L Edward Ltd.
Vinstra 19|1 L Edward Ltd.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Stuart 20|12 J F Co.
Clan Ranold 26|12 J F Co.
City of Lincoln 22-12 K N Co.
City of Cairo 3-1 K N Co.
City of Melbourne 14-1 K N Co.
Elysia 16-1 G T Co.
Britania 25-1 G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Sonenfels 26|12, L Edwards Ltd
Braunfels 26|12 L Edwards Ltd.
Schonfels 6|1 L Edwards Ltd.
Marienfels 15|1 L Edwards.
Frauenfels 26|1 L Edwards Ltd.,
Sprin Fontein 10|2 L Edwards Led.
FROM TRIESTE.
Conte Rosso 22-12 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
President Pierce 30|12 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Guildford 18|1 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Florence 2|2 F F Campbell & Co.
President Monroe 13|1 F F Campbell and Co.
President Van Burean 27|1 F Campbell and Co.
Steel Mariner 26-12 M M and Co

TOURISTS SHIP.
Empress of Britain 8|1 M M & Co.

FROM KOBE
Celebes Maru 16|1 O S Kaisha.
Bhutan 25-12. P. & O. S. N. Co.
Ranpura 30-12. P & O S N Co.
Argun Maru 24|12, O S Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30|12, N Y Kaisha.
Bengal Maru 2|1 N Y Kaisha.
Hague Maru 9|1 O S Kaisha.
Cariguino 27-12 L T Co
Kaiser-i-Hind 13-1 P and O S N Co
Soudan 22-1 P and O S N Co
Ranchi 27-1 P and O S N Co
FROM BRISBANE.
Strathnaver 24|12 P & O S N Co.
Chitral 5|1 P & O S Co.
Strathaird 21|1 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Takliva 31|12 M M & Co.
Kenya 14|1 M M & Co.
Teirea 28|1 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Taratia, 5|1 G TC..
FOR KOBE.
Paris Maru 24|12, O S Kaisha.
Taian Maru 22|12 N Y Kaisha.
Suez Maru NF N Y Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Vasna 23-12 M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Hatimura 21|12 M M & Co.
Nurjehan NF, T M Co.
Julaveera N F S S N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rizwani 2|1, T M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Garmula 24-12 M M and Co.
Nirvana 24-12 M M and Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Tokushima Maru 24-12 N Y Kaisha.
FOR TRIESTE.
Tergestea NF, L T Co.
FOR HAMBURG
Neuenfels N F, L Edward Ltd.
FOR COLOMBO.
Sikh NF, T M Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S President Hayes Boats for American Cotton 19-12-32
S S Narin Sanudo 21-12-32
S S Naringa 20-12-32

EXPORTS
Dec. 21

S S Tarantia for Glasgow: 72 drums manquesium chloride Pioneer Magnesia Works.

For Manchester: 72 drums magnesium chloride Pioneer Magnesia Works.

For Liverpool: 51 bales wool raw Bombay Co; 8 bales wool raw Anglo Siam Corporation; 25 bales wool raw M Motilal; 75 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 2002 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co; 14 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co.

For Barcelona: 25 bales cotton yarn waste Eastern Trading Agency.

For Philadelphia: 105 bales goat skins S M L. Kaderbax.

S S City of Lincoln for Liverpool: 1000 bags groundnuts 2000 bags groundnut kernals 500 bags dill seed M Bhuta and Co.

For Manchester: 125 bales cotton raw O Suleiman and Co.

S S Nenenfels for Rotterdam: 2000 bags kordi seed M Bhuta & Co.

S S Tergestia for Trieste: 270 bags groundnut kernals S M Rajgor and Co; 6 bales woollen carpets D Abraham and Sons.

For Venice: 55 bags millet J Dayal and Co; 636 bags castor seed R Ratilal and Co.; 110 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

S S Taian Maru for Yokkaichi: 500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 400 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka: 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Co.

For Kobe: 232 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 62 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi and Co.

S S Paris Maru for Kobe: 100 tons iron scrap M B Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 105 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 311 bales cotton raw Birla Bros; 700 bales cotton raw N Nagshi and Co. 100 bales cotton raw O Suleiman and Co.

For Yokkaichi: 300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka: 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS
Dec. 21

S S British Grenadier Agents A P Oil Co from Abadan: 6449 tons furnace oil in bulk.

S S British Sailor Agents A P Oil Co from Abadan: 7619 tons furnace oil in bulk.

S S Sikh Agents T M and Co from Samarang: 1064 bags sugar.

From Cheribon: 5545 bags sugar.

From Tegal: 7783 bags sugar.

From Sourbaya: 5271 bags sugar; 256 drums alcohol; 50 baskets cassia.

S S Nirvana Agents M M and Co from Melbourne 600 bags flour; 45 bales wool.

From Gladstone: 71 casks tallow; 117 cases meats.

From New Castle: 2008 tons coal.

S S Sukai Maru Agents Madhavlal and Co from Calcutta: 6739 tons coal; 110 drums lubricating oil.

S S Saka Maru Agents Graham Trading Co from Calcutta: 6570 tons Bengal steam coal.

S S Warialda Agents M M and Co from Bassein: 20357 bags rice.

From Rangoon: 17316 bags rice 589 bundles teak scantlings.

S S Bankura Agents M M and Co from Koweit: 2 bundles gold.

From Mangrole: 1 bundle specie.

From Bahrein: 2 tins gold; 2 bundles specie.

From Muscat: 1 bundle gold; 2150 bags dates; 110 bags sardines.

From Mohmerah: 95 bundles attari.

From Bushire: 85 bags gum; 87 bags attari; 19 bags assafoetida; 83 bags almond kernals; 20 bags raisin; 27 bags carboys rose water.

From Lingah: 17 bundles asafoetida.

From B'Abbas: 15 bags rose buds; 24 bags almonds; 36 bags pistas; 100 bags dates; 8 bags zira.

From Ormara: 90 bundles mats.

From Karachi: 131 tellas fish manure.

S S President Hayes Agents F F Campbell and Co from Los Angeles: 600 bales cotton; 50 drums lubricating oil; 13 cases drugs; 450 cases fruits.

From Manila: 56 coils manila rope.

From Colombo: 67 bales mattress fibre; 46 h/c tea; 25 bundles gunnies.

S S Carthage Agents M M and Co from London: 32 cases paper; 107 cases bronze ingots; 38 cases machinery; 40 cases medicine; 98 cases whisky; 1023 cases brandy; 80 cases o'stores; 65 cases cigarettes; 100 cases haddocks; 150 cases kippers; 15 cases gin, 25 cases champagne; 25 cases salt; 100 kegs spelter; 854 drums paint; 425 kegs borax.

From Basle: 173 barrels aniline colour; 87 bales art silk yarn;

From Marseilles: 30 cases chemicals; 250 cases soap, 52 cases silk yarn; 500 cases almonds; 60 kegs aniline colour.

PADVE MURDER CASE ECHO

Petition For Clemency Sent To Savantwadi Maharaja

A mercy petition has been signed by over 1,200 subjects of the Sawantwadi State. It submitted to His Highness the Maharaja of Sawantwadi on the 19th instant. from which the following extracts are given:—

"Your Highness's petitioners have learnt with deep concern of the extremely severe punishments passed on the ill-fated peasants in the 'Padve Murder Case.' While expressing their deep sorrow over the deplorable death of Dajisaneb Varadkar—the victim of the case—your Highness's petitioners most earnestly beg to place the following for favour of Your Highness's sympathetic consideration with a sanguine prayer that Your Highness will be graciously pleased to commute the capital punishment passed on Dhondu Khandu alias Tipgo Mahar. The petitioners also pray that the life sentences passed on five others be commuted to less severe type of punishments.

"Your Highness's petitioners beg to point out that the ill-fated incident at Padve was not a cold-blooded murder but in their moments of weakness the misguided and illiterate peasants acting in the heat of passion and not realizing the consequences of their actions fell victim to the circumstances. The fight between landlords and tenants is an occurrence common to all lands, and the only panacea for this would be to educate the peasants and make them alive to the value of peace and harmony. As human beings we are all weak and liable to err but we appeal to the Divine in Man to forgive. In moments of weakness we display passions of which we are ashamed and which we highly repent in our saner moments. The illiterate and the poor are much more open to this failing thers. The petitioners, therefore, implore Your Highness to show clemency and forgive the erring and misguided farmers and save them and their helpless families from starvation and ruin. Mercy has no bounds and should have no bounds. Relying on this, Your Highness's petitioners supplicate to Your Highness to reprieve the unfortunate convicts in the Padve case, for which act of gracious clemency Your Highness's subjects all over will remain ever grateful."

News In Brief

The Travancore Legislative Council resolved on Monday last to recommend to Government that the export duty on the products of the cocoanut tree be abolished.—A.P.

Nagpur.—A report from Chanda states that fifty-one low caste labourers working in the Ballaharsa coal mines, embraced Christianity, a section of the untouchables having prevented them from taking water from a tank.—A.P.

The seventh session of the Non-Brahmin Conference of C.P. and Berar will be held on 31st inst. and 1st January at Nandura (Rail way), (Distt. Buldana), under the presidentship of the Hon. Dr. P.S. Deshmukh.

ITALIAN TENNIS TEAM AT CALCUTTA

Madras Player's Successes

CALCUTTA, December 18.

Exhibition matches were continued this afternoon at the South Club and the Indian team won two of the three matches before a large holiday crowd.

N. Krishnaswami (Madras) beat Sertorio (Italy) comfortably, 7-5, 6-3, Krishnaswami, it will be remembered, played very painstaking tennis against the Japanese last season and this season he has improved and he will be one of India's representatives against Italy in the international match. Winning the first set at 7-5, Krishnaswami was very cool and in the second set he went all out for his strokes and this he did daringly.

Brooke-Edwards and Miss Jenny Sandison were beaten by Del Bono and Signorina Valerio in two straight sets. The Italian couple were a better combination but it was not without a grim struggle that the Indians were beaten 6-1; 7-5.

De Stefani, Italy's No. 1, easily disposed of W. Michelmore in two straight sets. The game was by no means interesting, Michelmore winning only one game in each set 6-1, 6-1.)

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

The Calcutta South Club commenced their tennis season on Saturday when three matches were played. This is just to give the visiting Italians practice.

The first match, in which De Stefani beat Del Bono, was a one-sided affair. De Stefani, who uses both hand with equal strength, will want all the beating in the Championships of Calcutta. He possesses a very effective service and is master of deadly placing and volleying. Del Bono got just one game in the first set and three in the second.

Brooke-Edwards and N. Krishnaswami beat the Italian pair, De Stefani and Del Bono, in Doubles. This victory is very encouraging as it gives the Indian side, to be selected to play the Italians on January 1 and 2, every hope that the international match will be well worth watching. Krishnaswami was the outstanding player. He was very consistent and spared nothing at the net. He returned back some very difficult services and then got to the net to kill the Italians' return. Brooke-Edwads was erratic but he played well as the games progressed. Del Bono and De Stefani, who had just finisred their singing match, finished their singles match, thought it was by no means strenuous were beaten by a superior pair.

Brooke-Edwards and partner led 3-1 in the first set and then went on to lead 4-1 when the Italians, by clever placing, levelled the match at 4-4, Krishnaswami won his service and, De Stefani dropping his. Brooke-Edwards and Krishnaswami was the set. In the second set, the Indian pair were definitely on top.

The last match between E. Sertorio and P. L. Mehta ended in an easy victory for the Italian, Mehta, who is putting in an appearance were after two seasons is not in condition and he is not by any means the same player he was two seasons ago. Sertorio won the first set without much difficulty. At 6-3 in the second Mehta put up a better show and took four games off the Italian.

The results:—

De Stefani beat Del Bono, 6-1, 6-3.

L. Brooke-Edwards and N. Krishnaswami beat De Stefani and Del Bono, 6-4, 6-3.

Sertorio beat P. L. Mehta, 6-3, 6-4.

MUSLIM BACKWARDNESS IN EDUCATION

Maulvi M. Y. Hindade's Suggestions

TEACHERS ADVISED TO LOOK TO PUPILS' MORAL TRAINING

The following are extracts from the Presidential Address delivered by Maulvi Monamed Yunes Hindade, at the third sitting of the Municipal and Aided Urdu Primary Teachers' Conference, held on the 17th and 18th inst.:—

The idea of holding such a conference originated in the mind of Mr. Farooqi, the ex-Secretary of the Schools Committee early in 1927. The Schools Committee felt that the conference would be of benefit to the teachers, and took upon itself the responsibility of all the expenditure. The first conference was held in the same year in the month of May 1927. The result was that expert educationists assembled and the resolutions that were adopted in it were help ful to the Schools Committee in removing to a certain extent, the defects then existing in the schools. The Conference met for the second time in 1928, and it was hoped that it would meet regularly every year, but this hope was frustrated on account of some unavoidable circumstances. After four years, it was meeting again this year for the third time.

IMPORTANCE OF URDU.

The Urdu language was the only language which could be called the 'lingua franca' of the country. It was spoken and understood throughout India. In the U. P., the Punjab, and Hyderabad Deccan, it had acquired a very high position, where Mohammedan and Hindu authors had written many books in that language on a variety of subjects. In the Bombay Presidency too, it was getting considerable attention.

He then quoted figures to show that though in the earlier stages of primary education, Muslims were not much behind their Hindu brethren, but in the IV standard there was a great decrease in the number, and in the secondary and higher education there was deplorable diminution in the number of students as compared with the sister community.

The backwardness of Muslims in education was attributed to their poverty, but that was a false excuse. The fact was their poverty was the effect and not the cause of this backwardness. Their extravagance, adherence to old and useless customs and indifference to engaging in some occupation were the chief causes of their backwardness.

DEFECTS IN EDUCATION.

Then he pointed out the main defects that existed in Municipal schools. He stressed the lack of proper religious teaching; and in order to remove this defect he recommended the appointment of Qaris.

The second thing towards which he drew attention was the school syllabus.

Thirdly, he condemned the shift system that had been recently introduced into the schools.

In conclusion, he appealed to the teachers not to confine their efforts to instructing their pupils in the 'Three Rs' but devote equal attention to their moral training by example as well as by precept.

He finally appealed to the parents and guardians to attend to the educational wants of their children in an equal degree to their other needs and not neglect this supreme duty, indifference to which on their part had cast on them the stigma of a 'backward community.'

MOUSTACHES FOR LIFE GUARDS

The King's Desire

The King, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Household Cavalry, has expressed a desire that all officers of his regiments shall have moustaches.

About 40 officers of the Life Guards and The Blues are affected, but many of them already wear moustaches.

No order has been issued making it compulsory for them to grow moustaches, but the King's wish has been communicated to them, and it is expected that all will at once comply.

The Life Guards and The Bules (the Royal Horse Guards) are the premier regiments of the British Army and take precedence over all others.

The appearance of cavalry officers when on parade in full dress is, in the opinion of most competent observers, considerably smartened if all have moustaches.

At one time moustaches in the Army were compulsory under King's Regulations.

HORSE-BREEDING IN INDIA

Animals Required For General Purposes

Major General Sir Bernard James, the energetic Secretary of the Horse Breeding Society of India, is in favour of a five year plan to make this country self-contained in horses.

In his appeal for support General James is apt to stress the importance of military needs, says "The Sporting World" in an editorial. We understand that the Government of India had foreseen a shortage of animals for remount purposes. It has mao ample provision by importing well-known English stallions which are standing at Government Stud at the present time.

If there is to be an expansion of horse breeding the first consideration must be given to animals for general utility purposes The civil population needs horses for husbandry, sport and racing. Brigadier-Geeneral, T. Keyes, the author of the ve year plan, suggested that for four years cups and purses up to the value of Rs. 10,000 should be guaranteed for races for Indian breds at each meeting held under the jurisdiction of the big race clubs.

He hoped that the competition engendered would give a stimulus to breeding.

These schemes are all very well in their way. But the Indian bred as a type will only improve when the Executives of Racing clubs make provision for nursery events.

England and Australia, two of the biggest racing countries in the world, have several races for two years olds. In this country young horses are made to race with more seasoned animals, and in this unequal competition many a promising horse is spoilt.

The importance of racing to the horse breeding industry has been recognised in other countries. A part of the enormous takings of the Pari Mutuel in France is utilized to encourage breeding on the most scientific lines.

This is the reason why French bred horse are carrying off the prize that matter.

In this country, a very promising industry suffers because of inadequate support, both from Government and race club executives.

GREEN MURDER CASE

Further Hearing

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 21

When the hearing of Inspector Green murder case was resumed to-day before the City Magistrate, Mr. Maclean, ex-Sergeant said that he and the accused Sergeant Houston served together in Poona as Sergeants. They were both transferred to Ahmedabad. Sergeant Houston joined the common mess with other Sergeants but witness messed in a separate bungalow. Accused asked witness if he would mess with him as there was ill-feeling between him and other sergeants including the late Inspector Green. Relations between the accused and Sergeant Thornburn were strained as Sergeant Thorburn was reported to have carried tales against accused to Inspector Green while Inspector Green was more partial towards other sergeants.

D. P. S. EVIDENCE.

Khan Bahadur Nadirsha, Deputy Police Superintendent, the next witness said that he was in charge of the city and Inspectors, sub-inspectors and sergeants were all under his control. Inspector Green produced accused before him in the orderly room on 12th October on a charge of seducing Vaghri (low caste) woman. The sub-inspector was asked by witness to make a report. Accused admitted the offence and witness warned him not to repeat it on the penalty of dismissal from service. Accused abused witness and other police officers who entering Inspector Green's room found him shot dead. Witness proceeded to accused's bungalow where he found his revolver with six empty cases of ball ammunition in the chamber and barrel charged with smoke. The case was adjourned till January 4.—A. P.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Bombay, Dec. 20.

Prices per Ton:—

China Clay quality No. 999 Rs. 75; China Clay quality No. 777 Rs. 68; China Clay No. 333 Rs. 55.

Prices per cwt.:—

Farina double sifted Rs. 7/12/0; Epsom Salt Rs 4/12/0; Sago Flour 1st quality Rs 4-8-0; Maize Starch Pearl, continental Rs 7/4/0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 10; Zinc Chloride Rs. 15/8; Magnesium Chloride, German, Rs. 5; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 22/8; Bleaching Power, United Alkali, smal: packing. Rs. 7; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing. Rs. 7; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9; Sodium Sulphide German, large packing R. 8/8; Bichromate of Potash small packing Rs. 44; Soda Ash, German Rs. 7/4/0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 36; Brown Sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 32; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 23.

Prices per Lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0/9/3; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0/8/6; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0/7/0; Antimony salt Rs. 0/6/0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0/6/0; Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0/6/0.

THE AUDIENCE ON THE DRAMATIST

Opinions About Mr. Shaw

At the end of the performance of "Getting Married" at the Little Theatre in mall week Miss Nancy Price asked the audience to say what they thought about Mr. Shaw's play and about Mr. Snaw as a playright.

"Shaw is an Irishman,' one of the playgoers in due course responded, "and therefore an incurable and an incorrigible gasbag, and that is what makes him the most interesting playwright this or any age has ever seen."

Another, in first row of the stalls, gave his opinion that Shaw is a dangerous man, "ecause he is a destructive man, and I don't see anything constructive in him."

"But he proves to a certain extent," Miss Price suggested, "that old things are best, and I think he puts forward in this play an awfully good plea for marriage."

Then someone, in reply to further criticism, got up and said he disagreed that Mrs. George, in the play, represents what man looks for in a woman, and the discussion turned to what woman wants for herself

Answers came quickly: "Respect," said one; "equality of status," ventured a second. A third thought "admiration and love" was her desire; and a fourth that, most of all, she wanted "to be understood."

RESPECT.

Miss Price herself thought "respect" was what woman wanted "It means something really fine," she said. "If she loses respect it is the last word in degradation of woman."

Mr. Milton Rosmer, replying to some general criticism, said: "I am sure Mr. Shaw is a man of very deep feeling, and that he puts on the jester's mask to cover up his sensitiveness."

Sir Philip Ben Greet and others spoke of the play as one of the best they had ever seen in the theatre, and many praised the artists in it and the great pace they kept up the whole time.

Mr. Shaw himself sent Miss Price a letter concerning the fine setting of the play, the Norman kitchen of the Palace of the Bishop having been greatly praised in all quarters.

"The scene will be right," Mr Shaw wrote. 'if the artist knows what Norman architecture is like and how bright and sunny it is in colour. But very often the result is a sixteenth-century dungeon of massive dark stone, giving a general impression that the Bishop lives in the dampest arch of Waterloo Bridge."

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BOMBAY, 4.

Around And About The Theatre Land

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance of charity It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The New Standards For The Theatre In India

(By Our Art And Dramatic Critic)

The theatre in India has been slow to move. For, interest in theatre has been, like the interest in almost all cultural problems, practically unreal when it has not been artificial and super-imposed. With the advent of the screen and particularly, with its talking developments, the theatre in India has received the essential and overdue shock

* * * *

And, it is now being generally recognised, however vaguely, that the very existence of the theatre is threatened it could not keep pace with the demands and aspirations of the times. In every region of the theatre, both commercial and non-commercial, the need for complete change has been felt. But the change has not been sought deliberately, carefully or systematically. The efforts for the reconstruction of the theatre have been randomly scattered. And, those who are prompted by the reformative impulses remain with the pet notions they have been with patent futility fondling for over two decades.

* * * *

Nowhere is the obscurantist-touch of the reformer turned stale and reactionary seen more graphically than in the fact that the speeches, discussions and suggestions that he benevolently throws out have all the colour and texture of yesterday.

* * * *

These standards which were good academic or if you so call it, ecstatic slogans some twenty years ago have no more their charms or freshness, importance or value now. The theatre in India is not it must be very definitely and promptly recognised, an isolated affair. It has and will have no position if it has not an international position. Its standards of art should not be, therefore, merely provincial, much less individual, but inter provincial and ultimately inter-national.

* * * *

India has lagged behind almost every civilized nation in the world because she has been taught to be content with "mystic" dope doses. She was told that she was nationally "unique" and that she had to continue to remain "unique" to find the intellectual of the world perpetually kneeling down with unperturbed devotion. These fairy tales have had been no credit to the intellectuals in India. And it is now time that they began to think and act rationally and work out their art and cultural problems on other than the planes of sugar-candy sentiment and superlatives.

* * * *

Stage-craft, dramatic material, ideas, thoughts, technical knowledge, artistic insight and execution all require study research and purposive experiments, not lyric sentiment and superlative devotion.

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The Star's Life

Shaking Hands With Death

(By Tom Mix)

I met a man the other day, and he talked a lot of hot air about film stars never taking risks. He seemed to think we spend our time wrapped up in cotton-wool and kept in bales marked "fragile" while doubles do the dangerous work. Well, I'm a film actor myself; perhaps I've had a bit more knocking around than most but many of us have had colourful lives.

Let me tell you something about mine

I graduated from a lumberjack in the Western States to a uniform out in Cuba, and tasted powder for the first time at the Battle of Guaymas and at Christobel Hill.

Just before the Spanish surrender in July, I was riding through a mango swamp, acting as advance scout for a party of Rough Riders.

What with holding up my horse and avoiding the dog patches, I failed to notice a man skulking behind a bush in front of me. There was the thud of a rifle, and a bullet went in through my mouth and spoiled my front teeth, coming out at the back of my neck! That was the end of that little war as far as I was concerned!

When I came out of hospital, after proving the doctors wrong in saying I was a gone case, I shipped over to the Philippines and rejoined my regiment there. I managed to avoid the bolos of the little brown brothers, and very shortly afterwards I was sent off to China, in charge of a Gardiner gun, to have a look at the Boxer rising.

NASTY EXPERIENCE.

I must say now that, if there's fighting to be done, I'd rather take it on elsewhere than in China. The enemy had nasty ideas about torture, and what I saw out there isn't fit to talk about.

Incidentally, my luck failed me there. I was with a section of American troops who got surrounded and cut off in a little village of mud huts along the Tien-Tsin railway; we just dug ourselves in and hoped for the best.

Say what you like about the Chinese, they make good fighters. Wave after wave of yellow men charged us, trying to rush our little sandbagged ring; my gun got so hot I could hardly feed her, and the dead made a little wall all round us.

All the time, they were pumping shells into us from close range; that fight finished for me when one of the shells exploded about six feet to my left. A fragment of steel tore off the skin of my head from eyebrows to skull—scalped me as neatly as any Redskin could have done it!

When I got properly conscious and convalescent, I was back in Washington, where everyone reckoned I was due to be buried.

I had a job breaking horses for the British in the South African war, and was knocking around at Ladysmith, when the long siege was finally raised, and afterwards I was present, as a prisoner of the Boers, at the terrible slaughter at Spion Kop, when dogged courage and beautiful discipline were withered before blast after blast of accurate rifle-fire.

I soon went home again, however, and after becoming a Government Marshall (a part I've often played in my films since) I joined the good old Texas Rangers. Those were joyous times! Bandits, train robbers and cattle rustlers thrived, and our job was to put them down.

Every man of us was an old cowboy, a dead shot, a tough guy and able to back any horse ever foaled.

And the men we were up against were no kiddies, either! Among the worst of them were the notorious Shonts Brothers, who had gained such a name in New Mexico and neighbourhood that no man dared to take up gun against them.

I picked up their trail by myself, largely by luck, and the chance was too good to lose. It took me four days and nights to ride them down, hardly resting for five minutes, feeding while I rode, following the track of their hooves across sand and scrub and rock.

An Indian squaw who was friendly with one of them put a bullet in my back on the third day, but luckily it made a clean wound, and I was able to bind it up and carry on.

BLESSINGS OF SLEEP.

Finally, I rounded them up in a hut near the border, where they were resting. I walked right into the hut before they knew I was about. One of them blazed away at me and sent a bullet into the wood by my ear, and I got the other in the wrist. The first one fired again and took off my sombrero, but I winged him too, and had them both tied before their guns could do any more damage. Lord! I was glad of a twenty-hour sleep after I handed over those two bandits.

The same year, I collected a little buck-shot in my carcase during the job of rounding up three cattle rustlers at Lone Tree Ranch in Colorado. They had had a good run, and in their own mountain corral there were hundreds of prime steers which had been stolen from various cattle-owners and had had the original brands carefully burnt over with the new design.

If those men had used bullets instead of shot, that would have been the end of me, for I got a handful of pellets round my ribs. But my luck held.

A bit later, during the Francisco Madero Revolution, I had my closets shave. I stopped a bullet in the right leg as an overture and had no sooner recovered from that than I ran into a nastier adventure.

There had been an amount of looting, which the Army was determined to stop, and warning was issued that anyone found with stolen goods on him would have to face a firing squad unless he could prove his innocence.

I was riding back from a scouting expedition one afternoon when I heard a man groan just outside our lines. I picked him up—he was a wounded Mexican—and carried him in to the hospital.

Later in the day, an officer came around and tapped my pocket, drawing from it a valuable ring. I couldn't explain how it had come there, and I went off to the cells. I spent that night wishing I could have ended in a nicer way, but could see no way out.

Then, just before dawn, round comes the man who had spotted me, and announces that the Mexican I brought in had confessed that he had stolen the ring, and put it in my pocket while I was carrying him, for fear he would have it confiscated at the hospital.

A doctor had told him about my sentence, and he had promptly told his tale. I don't know how he expected to get the thin back without my knowing; but, anyway, I was glad to be rid of it.

Those are only a very few of my thrills; I've had a lot more, and I mean to enjoy a few still before passing in my cheques. Tony and I are still good for a kick around this old world, as you'll see in my come-back to talkies. Anyway, there's luck all around!—"Picture-Goer."

A New School Of Acting

From 'Silent' To 'Talkie' Days

Little by little films are exorcising the curse of beauty which hampered the acting of film stars in the days of silent films.

The necessity of talking has gradually created a new school of acting.

When the orchidaceous ladies of the screen had only to pose, or at the most to show how prettily pearl-like tears could course down their lovely cheeks, when their cupid-bow lips had but to curl in well-controlled anguish, and their figures were adroitly posed in graceful lines, then they were indeed dreams of beauty.

How much of the popularity of the silent films rested on that beauty! Came the day (as subtitles put it) when these paragons or pose had to talk. Even when their voices were pleasant and not too American, the act of speaking upset all their mannerisms.

They were no longer expensive goddesses, but ordinary mortals, and the acting which the speaking of dialogue demands either destroyed their beauty or was destroyed by it.

The real actress then came into her own. A woman of mature age (judged by film standards) climbed to the top of the tree.

Ruth Chatterton was a stage actress, and in the old days of the silent films would have been con-But she made good at once sidered too old for a film star talking films because she is an actress, and has learned her job on the stage.

Marlene Dietrich, a fascinating woman, but not in the very first flush of youth, suddenly conquered Hollywood. She, like Ruth Chatterton, had had stage experience. These two actresses made the old silent stars seem wooden and inexpressive.

Brigitte Helm, the German star, is to my mind, one of the most beautiful women on the screen. She has not lost her appeal in talking films.

Greta Garbo, in spite of her odd guttural voice, is gradually mastering the new medium but the strange elusiveness of her face is disappearing. Before she spoke she seemed a goddess come down to live on a commonplace earth.

We have yet to see what Corinne Griffith will do in talking films. Will she be able to retain her beauty? Nancy Carroll has, but then she has had stage experience in revue.

Sometimes the talking has improved a film star's position. That is the case with Constance Bennett, but she is an exception, and probably could not do herself full justice in films that required nothing more from an actress than the power of posing and of facing a close-up camera without flinching.

Although the curse of beauty has been lifted to some extent, it still has a lingering and paralysing influence on the making of films.

The chocolate-box ideal of beauty still persists, and even the stars who can speak are tortured into being beautiful.

Our popular Tallulah Bankhead is a much better actress on the stage than she is on the screen. She has had to conform to the cult of beauty; the curse is on her as on Elissa Landi.

Even Ruth Chatterton is not exempt, and Greta Garbo would not be if she were a woman who could be compelled to be other than herself.

I often wonder what the two Talmadges, Norma and Constance, would have done if the dialogue film had come into being earlier in their careers, for both are fine actresses.

Films must really rise above the ideal of static beauty if they are to accomplish anything as dramatic art. For the truth is few of the great actresses have been beautiful in the ordinary sense.

Ellen Terry in her prime was a vision of loveliness, it is true, but her face, with its decided and exaggerated features, would not have passed a camera test for beauty. Nor would Sarah Bernhardt, Rejane or Sarah Siddons (handsome as she was).

In later days, Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Irene Vanbrugh, two of the best of our actresses, would not have satisfied the ideals of the film-fan. None of these famous stage players relied on mere beauty of face. They had character and individuality, and when they acted in emotional scenes they did not think first of all of whether they reached some inhuman standard of beauty. In films, acting is continually being spoiled by having to bear the abnormal curse of beauty.

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MATHEMATICIANS IN CONFERENCE IN THE CITY

Governor On The Immense Value Of The Science

Eminent Indian mathematicians met on Wednesday morning to compare notes and exchange ideas with each other, at the C. J. Hall.

It was incidentally the Jubilee Session of the Indian Mathematical Conference and while Mr. Justice Mirza welcomed the delegates and the President, Sir Frederick Sykes opened it with his speech. There was a good gathering of the votaries of the exact science to take part in the deliberations.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

After the welcome speech of Mr. Justice Mirza, the Governor in the course of his speech, said:—

In addition to trying to develop mathematical research and to encourage young mathematicians, work for which I know your President does so much and for which he deserves all our thanks, I am much interested to learn that you are devoting time at this Conference to the discussion of methods of teaching. If you are able to devise means whereby the study of mathematics may be made more attractive to the average boy and so develop original and sound thinking and whereby it may be made easier for the average person to apply mathematical methods to the varied material to which they are applicable, you will deserve the gratitude not only of the School—and College-going population but of the whole community.

I should like to take the opportunity also, if I may, to congratulate you on what I hear as to the value of the papers that appear in journal of the Indian Mathematical Society. No one who knows anything about modern scientific developments can have any doubt whatsoever of the supreme importance of mathematics for the sciences. There are innumerable modern discoveries which would not have been possible if the mathematicians had not prepared the way.

ALICE IN WONDERLAND.

We used to think when we heard of mathematicians busying themselves with such subjects as the Geometry of space of 'n' dimensions that they were about as far removed from reality as Alice was in her adventures in Wonderland. But we now learn that a great deal of modern Physics would have been impossible if these adventures had not prepared the way. Equally fanciful seemed to be the conception of non-Euclidean space. The mathematicians seemed to say "Let's pretend," and the pretence turned out to be truth. Again, I am told, the mathematicians were for long years unconsciously preparing the way for the whole theory of Relativity. Facts like these will encourage the mathematician in the prosecution of his researches. We are all familiar with the old story of the Cambridge don, who said with pride regarding a theorem which he had discovered that the beauty of it was that it could never be put to any practical use. I believe no one will say to-day, in the light of mathematical history, in regard to any new discovery, that the time may not come when it may not be of service in illuminating some great field of enquiry. The mathematician need never apologise for undertaking any line of research, however far removed it may seem to be from any utilitarian end.

A DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD.

There is another practical application of mathematics which in these days has assumed a position of great importance, and to various aspects of which I have no doubt you will be giving some attention in your Conference. I mean Statistics. It is astonishing in what a variety of ways and to what a variety of material statistical methods are now being applied. It is a branch of mathematical science that has often been suspect and not infrequently made a subject for wit. There is no doubt that in the hands of unskilled persons statistics may be abused, but this fact does not in any way detract from the great value which they have, and are increasingly being found to have, in the elucidation of the material with which many sciences deal. It is not merely in the physical sciences, but quite as much in the sciences which relate to human life, and in many of the practical arts, that statistics have their place. We may be far away here from the high disinterestedness of the Cambridge don, but scientists and practical men unite in acknowledging their debt to those who have elaborated the satistical methods which are now at their service.

Rao Bahadur P. V. Sheshu Aiyar in the course of his presidential address referred to the past work of the Indian Mathematical Society since its inception and to the conduct of an enquiry into the teaching of mathematics in India at present and the nature of the papers set at the examinations. He was glad there was going to be some discussion on the teaching of mathematics in the secondary schools and his own remarks were based upon his experience in the Madras Presidency.

He complained that all mental work, specially mental arithmetic had been greatly neglected to such an extent that students were unable to multiply two numbers containing two digits each and that even to do the simplest operation they wanted pencil and paper. In former times Indians could do this kind of work without difficulty, and even now the simple villagers were able to do it easily.

One conseqpence of this was the non-prevalence of the practice of rough checking of the results arrived at, to see if they were at all likely. Another defect was that elementary mathematics was taughti n India without any reference to the history of Indian mathematics. He pleaded that ancient methods might be brought more into vague, though it required some effort on the part of teachers.

Another defect was the want of attention on the part of teachers to the fundamental concepts of mathematics. It was essential that their teachers should know something about the growth of mathematics during recent years and the work done at the foundations of mathematics so that they could have clear ideas to avoid imparting wrong notions to their students.

One of the chief ends of mathematics was to lead students to clear thinking and accurate reasoning, which were so very essential, and demonstrative geometry, or algebra, must be taught towards that end. He thought the whole question required more attention.

Mr. Sheshu Aiyar asked mathematicians to devise some methods to make the subject more interesting and to relieve its dullness. One of the ways was to make the students do things for themselves. Also with simple apparatus and measuring instruments they must be asked to procure data for problems in square and cubic measure and mensuration. Further the students must be taught the importance of mathematics to other subjects.

In the afternoon the members visited the offices of the Oriental Life Assurance Co. Ltd. to see Powers' apparatus, and there was a public address by Dr. Megh Nad Shah.

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Mr. Punjabi On Benefits Of Co-operation

SASWAD BRANCH OF P. C. CO-OP. BANK OPENED

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 20.

"The benefits of co-operation so far have reached only a fraction of the population in this Taluka and an extension of the movement on sound basis to embrace all the desirable members should be considered". These were the words of Mr. K. L. Punjabi, I. C. S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, when he formally opened a new Branch of the Poona Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., at Saswad on Sunday last.

After the welcome songs, Prof. B. G. Kale, the Chairman of the Bank, extending a warm welcome to the Registrar and the gathering said:—

It has been the policy of the Poona Central Co-operative Bank to spread a network of its branches throughout the District so as to come into intimate touch with co-operative societies and their members in various talukas. The first branch of the Bank was started at Khed in 1926, and since then, branches have been successively established at Indapur, Kedgaon, Lonawala and Junnar, and the branch at Saswad is the latest addition to this list. A Central Bank can not be expected to discharge its function properly if it attempts to look after the needs of a whole district from its headquarters. A co-operative Central Bank, to be worthy of its name and the mission entrusted to it, has to go to the doors of villagers, closely to supervise the work of societies, to spread the gospel of co-operation, to teach thrift and business habits to rural people and to give counsel and help wherever it is needed in the sphere of rural economy. This is a high ideal, and it will take time, money and all-round co-operation to realise it fully.

TREADING THE CORRECT PATH.

The Poona Central Bank has however, been attempting to tread the correct path to the desired goal in spite of the obstacles that beset progress. Some times it is said that certain branches of the Bank are run at a loss and several critics do not like the Bank to draw deposits from rural areas. It is, however one of the primary functions of the Central Bank to induce people in the villages to save petty amounts and deposit them with it and to see that funds attracted from within and without the movement, are beneficially utlised for the good of the cultivating and other classes who are sorely in need of capital. It is futile to expect every branch to show profit uniformly, and the conditions and needs of the various parts of the district have to be considered together.

The speaker then went on to compare the present economic condition of Purandhar Taluka with what it was fifty years ago in order to show what wide scope there is for the expansion of the co-operative movement and how the problem of agricultural finance is being badly handled there.

After finishing his speech he requested the Registrar to declare open the Saswad Branch of the Bank.

MR. PANJABI'S SPEECH

Mr. K. L. Panjabi, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, Poona, after paying a tribute to the Bank, and declaring the Branch open, said.—

Your Taluka is so rich in natural resources that even 50 years back it was marked out for an Agricultural Bank to finance the agriculturists of this Taluka. With a good soil, adequate rainfall and proximity to markets you have natural advantages over other Talukas less favourably endowed.

However, with all these natural favourable conditions, the progress achieved by the Co-operative Movement has been far from encouraging. The first society was registered in 1911 and to-day you have 28 living societies with 3 lakhs of working capital and a membership of about 2,200. This shows that only one-third of the villages in the Taluka have elected to take advantage of finance on co-operative basis and the benefits reached only 13 per cent. of the population. What is, however, more disappointing is the fact that the overdues of the societies are nearly 53 per cent. of the total outstandings and that for recovery of 60 per cent. of unauthorised arrears you have had to take coercive action. Herein I might point out that the strength of a society is not to be judged from the extent of working capital or of membership, but from the voluntary recoveries effected by the societies.

Concluding, Mr. Panjabi said: The benefits of Co-operation so far have reached only a fraction of a population in this Taluka and an extension of the Movement on sound basis to embrace all the desirable members should be considered by you. There is also room, I think, for Co-operative Fruit Sale Societies, which will save to the agriculturists the profits of the middlemen and bring him in direct touch with the consumer.

I congratulate the Poona Central Bank on taking speedy steps to establish this Branch and I hope it will result in improvement of the existing societies as well as extension of the Movement on right lines in this Taluka. I thank the Directors of the Bank for having invited me to preside on this occasion and I wish the Branch a useful career of prosperity and long life.

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Sarojini Naidu, Annie Besant
Sir J. C. Bose, Swami Vivekananda
Dr. P. C. Ray, Sir W. Wedderburn
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REVISION OF WAR DEBTS

Question Not Only Of Generosity But Of Economic Expediency

would be as wrong to blame the United States for the present crisis as to ascribe its causes to the tariff barriers in Central Edrope. But as the crisis is above all a crisis of confidence, it is clear that the question of international credit is of paramount importance for its solution, and that in thisrespect at any rate the key to the solution lies aove all in the policy of the United States.

The present situation of Europe presents a difficult problem. Europe is going through a grave crisis and in addition it is burdened with a huge debt. It has constantly received new credits in the past, but now its cradit and its reserves of gold seem to be ex-auct. It cannot pay its debts in gold without jeopardizing its currencies and America will not buy its goods in adequate quantities to provide it with means for paying its debts. Briefly the situation may be summed up as follows:

HUGE GERMAN INDEBTEDNESS.

Germany had to pay large reparations in kind and specie, as well as dividends and annuities on private debts. Nevertheless her balanceo of trade was, paradoxically enough, for a long time adverse and showed even an excess of imports of gold. Th explanation is that she had been recieving large credits, chiefly from the United States, which by far surpassed her transfers on account of reparations and her other obligations. The net result of the German balance of payments from 1924 to 1931 shows a net surplus of imports of merchandise (—764 million dollars) and of gold (—217 million dollars), as well as a surplus of payments of interests on debts and dividends (—963 million dollars) and surplus of payments from mutual services, including reparations (—2062 million dollars). During the past three years Germany showed a surplus of exports, but this proved inadequate to stem the outflow of gold and to provide means for the payment of all her obligations, and in view ofe world crisis which has meanwhile broken out, has led to the present financial difficulties of Germany. Her total indebtedness is now estimated at some 8000 million dollars which implies annual payments of about 400 million dollars. In addition Germany is supposed to pay reparations which were reduced at Lausanne at 45 million dollars annaually (or 100 million dollars, if we add various repraration loans already accepted by Germany), instead of 500 million dollads, as stipulated by the Young plan. Unless she receives fresh credits, Germany will thus have to dispose of a favourable trade balance to the extent of about 500 million dollars annually.

The situotion of South Eastern Europe is equally difficult. Most of these nations rely on agricultural production for their exports and their recovery therefore depends largely on the recovery of the prices of cereals. The total indebtedness of the Danubian countries may be estimated at almost 3000 million dollars and requires therefore also an adequate disposal of an excess of exports.

FACTOR OF INVISIBLE EXPORTS

An analysis of inter-Allied War debts shows that England is a creditor of France and Italy, and France a creditor of Belgium, Yugoslavia, Rumania and other countries. But all the European Allies are debtors of the United States, and these debts were consolidated in 1924/26 at roughly 11,000 million dollars, implying annuities of 200—400 million dollars, for 62 years, so that the total sum of these annuities would amount to some 22,000 million dollars. It is clear that they will not be in a position to pay these annuities, unless they receive adequate reparations from Germany. The equilibrium of the balance of payments of England, France and Italy depends not only on their ability to export, but also on their receipts from invisible exports (shipping services, tourist traffic, reparations, dividends, etc.), for they all have an adverse trade balance. If these invisible exports decline and if the'r exports of merchandise do not improve, they will not be able to fulfill their obligations without disturbing the equilibrium of their balance of payments.

The American balance of payments reveals a serious incongruity. It is just as incongruous for a creditor nation like the United States to keep up a constantly favourable trade balance as it is for a debtor nation like Germany to have an adverse trade balance. Between 1922 and 1930 the United States showed a net excess of exports of 3674 million dollars and a surplus of receipts for dividends and interests on debts of 5781 million dollars. These surpluses were only partly compenstated by invisible exports (tourist traffic, remittances, shipping services, etc., 5014 million dollars) and by receipts of gold (823 millions dollars). The rest (3618 millions dollars) represents an increase of their claims against other countries. It is clear that even in the past the United States were not actually receiving their claims in full. The ability of Europe to pay its debts will decrease in proportion to its increased liabilities.

If Germany and the rest of Central Europe are to pay all their obligations, who is to buy their goods? If Europe as a whole is expected to continue to buy raw materials from overseas and pay its debts to America, where is it to obtain the means to do so, unless the rest of the world is prepared to buy its goods in larger quantities than hitherto.

The question of a revision of inter-Allied War debts and of the tariff policy of the United States is thus not merely a question of generosity, but of economic expediency and necessity. The United States surely have no interest in the ruination of Europe, their most important customer. They cannot expect Europe to pay its debts in full and at the same time prevent it from doing so by upholding their prohibitive tariffs. America must sooner or later remove the incongruity of its balance of payments, due to its tariff policy, if it wants to obtain anything at all in return for the loans granted to Europe in the past.

CHOICE BEFORE AMERICA.

The United States must chose between the following alternatives: either they will reduce their claims, especially the so-called War debts, in accordance with the capacity of Europe for payment and at the same time reasonably reduce their tariff barrier to enable Europe to pay its debts in goods; or they must grant fresh credits to Europe. The latter alternative would mean only a postponement of the definite solution which would not be in the interests either of Europe or of America. Fresh credits in future should be granted only where it appears absolutely necessary and against strict guarantees from the contracting nations (strict economy in public finances, economical use of credits, etc.). Should America insist on the full payment of all the debts and persist in her protectionist policy, the result would be not only the complete financial dependence of Europe on America, but probably Europe's utter ruination.

The concessions demanded by Europe may appear as painful sacrifices to United States. But in the long run the benefit derived therefrom not only by them, but by the world as a whole would be far greater than the temporary profit obtained by a strict adherence to the policy pursued hitherto which would inevitably result in the impoverishment of Europe and in a fresh world crisis, as well as in the complete insolvency of Europe a few years hence.

A Nosek in "Central European Observer."

"BLESSED A COUPLE
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Mr. R.K. Tewari of Daraganj, Allahabad, late Accountant of the Punjab National Bank, was sentenced for the third time on Monday last for 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine, or in default, to 3 months' more imprisonment by the City Magistrate Benares, Under Section 17 (B), Cr. P.C.

A HAPSBURG IN DISGRACE

Golden Fleece In Public Bar

VIENNA. (By Mail.)

For the first time since its institution in the fourteenth century the Chapter of the Order of the Golden Fleece met in Vienna to expel an exalted member of the Hapsburg family who, it is alleged disgraced the Order by appearing a few months ago at day-break in a public-house wearing the Golden Fleece.

Another version is that the wearing of the Golden Fleece in a public bar provoked the indignation of aristocratic spectators and that a free fight followed.

Parsi Co-operative Building Society

Under the presidency of Mr. Minocher J.S. Kharas, Hon. Auditor of Provincial Co-operative Institute and Treasurer of the Parsi Co-operative Housing Society, Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni, Chief Organising Secretary, explained the details of the Pioneer Parsi Building Society, which will be the first of its kind in the Bombay Presidency, based on co-operative lines.

He said that Mr. Punjabi, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies of Bombay Presidency, approved of the Tenant-ownership Building Schemes, based on co-operative lines, and the starting of Provincial Educational Development and Municipal Co-operative Institute for undertaking the work of Loan Scholarship Educational Societies and to grant relief to helpless college students for higher educational course. So, in January 1933 the Provincial Educational Development and Municipal Co-operative Institute would be inaugurated in order to start the "Clerical Co-operative Building Society on Rent-Reduction System," and Citizens' Co-operative Building Society based on Tenant-Ownership System; while, the Pioneer Parsi Co-operative Building Society would be registered in March, 1933, and its subscribed and paid up capital would be Rs. 11 lakhs, divided into 22 thousand shares of Rs. 50 each. The tenant-members for "Ownership as well as for Rent-Reduction Schemes" would invest one-third of the cost of the land and of the building. Hence, prior claim would be given to all middle-class Parsis, serving in offices where the Provident Fund System was in force, so that employees of fifteen years' standing and more, might get the benefit of loans without interest, from their own contribution to the Provident Fund, upto 75 per cent. of its total, the balance being reserved for the payment of Insurance Premium on their own endowment Life Policy, to make up the liability of the building and for buying the Municipal plots on free hold system.

The President stated that the Pioneer Parsi Co-operative Society would be the first of its kind based on Tenant-Ownership System; and so, he would render every help to bring this Pioneer movement to a success.

The meeting was then brought to a close after a speech by Mr. Gulam Ally Titty.

Untouchable Day In Bordi

(From A Correspondent.)

BORDI, Dec. 20.

The untouchable day was observed in Bordi to-day. In the morning at about 8 a. m. about 40 volunteers went from house to house for collecting the "Asprushyata Nivarak Fund". After that a meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Madhaorao Rout. Sports were held in which untouchables freely participated and prizes were distributed.

A public meeting was held in the night under the presidentship of Mr. Gopalrao Patil in Shree Lalajee Square, and the resolution of Guruvayur Temple Entry was passed unanimously. Messrs. Kulkarni, Purandare and Raut made fervent appeals.

The Silver Jubilee of the Nambudiri Yogakshema Maha Sabha will be celebrated on Sunday (December 25) at 8 a.m. under the presidentship of Mr. K.P. Raman Menon, in the "Jubilee Maidan" at Karlamanna.

Amongst the several guests who were received by the Viceroy at Government House, Nagpur, on Monday was Seth Luxminivas Ramlal, a Jihagirdar of Walgaon (Eerar), who is an inhabitant of Secunderabad.

Lucknow.—The seventh session of the All-India Women's Conference will be held at Lucknow from December 28 to 31. The Standing Committee and the Subjects Committee will, however, commence sitting on December 26.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INDIAN SEAMAN

N. S. Union's Appeal To Govt. Of India

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Deck Department of the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay, was held in the Union's Hall, Frere Road, Fort, on Tuesday, Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale presiding. Resolutions were passed urging upon the Government of India to remove climatic restrictions on the employment of Indian deck hands in the ships bound for countries in certain northern latitudes so as to afford employment to Indian seamen on such ships as was done before the Great War; requesting Government to move shipping companies to engage Indian rather than Malay and Chinese seamen on such ships at Bombay and Calcutta, and thus help to solve the problem of widespread unemployment among Indian seamen; and requesting provision of necessary warm clothing, adequate supply of milk, tea, sugar, meat, ghee and curry stuffs to enable Indian seamen to cope with the cold weather and such extra remuneration as the seamen might have received while serving in ships in cold climes in the past.

Lorry Workers Support M. S. M. Rly. Workers' Strike

A meeting of the Lorry Drivers working at Sewri, was held on Sunday last, Sjt. A.N. Sheti presiding. Sjt. Sheti explained the object of a trade union, and showed how union was the only weapon in the hands of the workers to protect and advance their interests. Comrades Chunilal and Sardar Sundar Singh spoke about the specific grievances of the lorry drivers at Sewri, and exhorted the audience to build up a strong union.

Thereafter the following two resolutions were passed:—

(1) This meeting sends its fraternal greetings to the M.S.M. Rly. Workers on strike, and assures them of the full support and sympathy of the Bombay lorry transport workers in their heroic fight.

(2) This meeting condemns the Ordinance Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly and the local Councils as a direct violation of the elementary rights of freedom of speech, Press and assembly.

ST. COLUMBA SCHOOL, BOMBAY

Centenary Celebration

St. Columba School was founded in 1832, when Margeret Wilson, the wife of the famous Dr. John Wilson, gathered together a few poor girls to give them some education. To-day the institution has a primary school with 200 pupils, a secondary school with 330 pupils, and a hostel in which 75 girls live. On Saturday, the completion of one hundred years of the school's existence was celebrated.

The function was held in the Church of Scotland Mission Compound and which was very largely attended by old pupils and parents and friends. There was an English play, an exhibition of hand-work and hobbies, Indian club drill, net-ball bandminton, tennis, garbas, and Indian games for the visitors to look at, and th. School's Indian orchestra provided music.

Mr. V. N. Chandawarkar, the Mayor of Bombay, presided over a large meeting on the lawn of the School Hostel. In his address he expressed his high appreciation of the pioneer work which the Christian missionaries had done for women's education, and of the work which they were still doing.

Miss Thompson, the Principal of the school, then gave her report, which showed the school to be in a flourishing condition. She drew attention to the recent growth in the number of pupils, and also to the growth in the number of Indian women graduates on the staff.

Mr. G.K. Deodhar expressed warm appreciation of the work of the Christian missionaries, and in particular the work and personality of Miss Sutherland, who was for 24 years Principal of the school. He spoke in detail about her deprecation of any denationalising of the Indian girls, and her enthusiasm for retaining everything that was good and beautiful in their national customs and heritage.

The Rev. R.B. Douglas of Alibag, gave a brief historical survey of the school's hundred years, and showed that it stood for a threefold aim: (1) to inculcate Christian ideals of character, and bring the Indian girls face to face with the glorious personality of Jesus Christ, while at the same time preserving all that is best and highest in Indian tradition; (2) to secure the highest physical and mental development; and (3) to prepare Indian women to take a useful part in the life of the nation.

Canon Butcher, who represented the C.M.S. co-operation in the school, Mr. Padhye, Mr. Mody and Miss Samarth also made short speeches. Mrs. Chandawarkar presented the trophies, which are competed for annually by the four "houses" (or "ashrams" as they are called) in the spheres of lessons, drill and games. The meeting terminated with the singing of "The Lord's My Shepherd" by the school girls.

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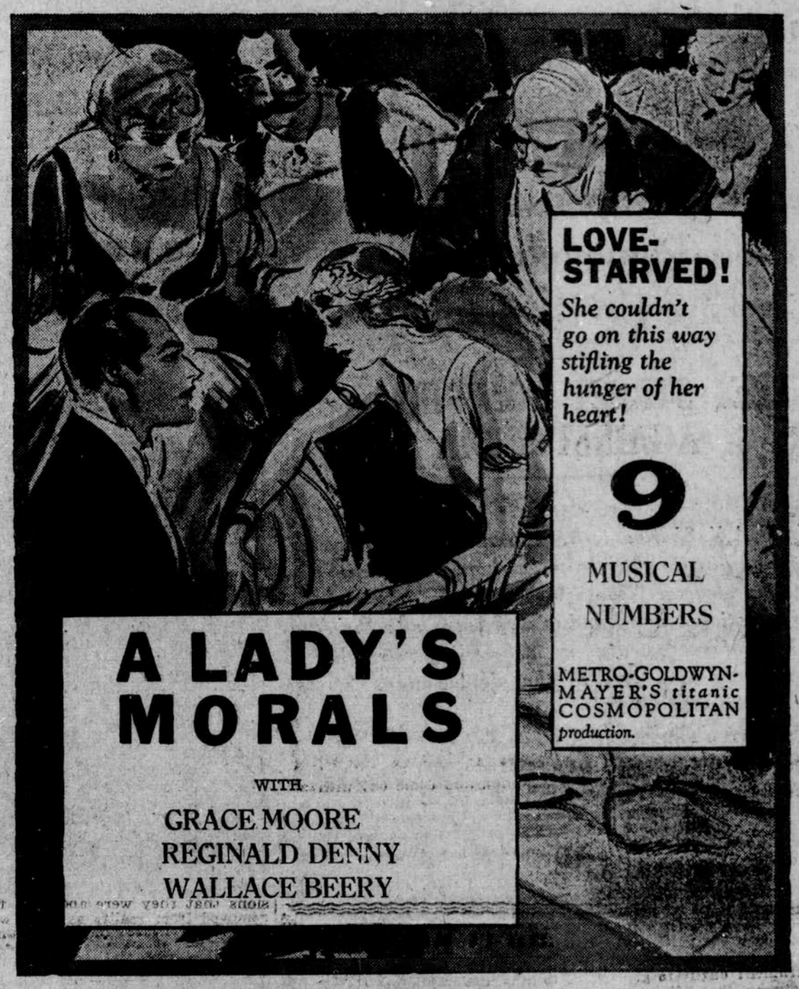

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SHIKARI
A dramatic story woven out of the simple life of Indian villagers, depicting the decline and fall of man, through greed, lust and other wicked passions.
Next Week WELLINGTON TALKIES DHOBI TALAO.

INDIAN ROPE TRICK LIE EXPOSED

Sir E. Denison Ross, the Orientalist is the latest traveller to explode the Indian rope trick. He did so before the Magicians' Club in Mail week.

"Although thousands have seen it," he declared-eye-witnesses or "lie-witnesses" as he preferred to call them—"it is quite clear it has never been done. People have even produced photographs of it showing nothing, to prove that it was done by hypnotism.

"Lord Curzon, during his seven years as Viceroy, offered £75 to anyone who could bring a man who could do it in front of him. But there was no response."

It was the biggest lie in Asia.

Western magic was a great improvement on the magic of the East.

Then Harry Rigoletto did some real tricks. So did other illusionists.

No, the Indian rope trick is not the Red Letter, or the Post Office lie, or the story about the Gold Standard.

A man throws a rope in the air, tells a boy to climb it, follows him up, and then, when you hear screams, he throws down the boy's dismembered legs and arms and then his head and body. Then, like the Gold Standard, the boy and the man are back, as before

H. S.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1932

India Must Show A United Front

Mr. T. A. Sherwani's Appeal To Communalists To Give Up Bargaining

FLEET STREET CONSPIRACY AGAINST INDIA

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. T. A.K. Sherwani, the Nationalist Muslim leader, who arrived in Bombay from England this morning by the Italian steamer "Conte Verde" made a fervent appeal for national unity and wished success to the Allahabad Conference. He is proceeding straight to Allahabad to take part in the deliberations of the Unity Conference.

SHOW A UNITED FRONT.

"I have every hope that my countrymen will rise to the occasion and give up niggardly bargaining and come out with a united front to achieve freedom for India for which there is very little hope through the Round Table Conference," he declared referring to the efforts now in progress to achieve communal unity at Allahabad.

FLEET STREET CONSPIRACY.

He exposed the conspiracy of the press in England to shut out the real news regarding the Allahabad Conference and give publicity to statements made by reactionary Muslims discrediting the Allahabad Conference. Although the diehards wanted to ignore the Conference many public men in England felt that Government ought to give effect to any understanding arrived at between the different communities in India.

RULE OF ORDINANCES AND PEACE.

He revealed that while in England many friends and responsible politicians wanted to meet Dr. Ansari and himself to discuss the situation in India and added:

"We, however scrupulously avoided any talk of peace as Mahatma Gandhi and our co-workers are in jail and the Government of India still persist in the rule by Ordinances."

DR. ANSARI'S PROGRESS.

Mr. Sherwani who was very much pulled down before he left for Europe some months ago seemed to have considerably improved in health. Asked if the visit to Europe had benefited Dr. M. A. Ansari, who is now in London, he said that altough Dr. Ansari was now much better. his heart trouble was found to be very bad and for some time he required perfect rest. If the trouble persists he may have to go to Europe for the next two or three years successively.

Dr. Ansari was now engaged in writing a book on medicine in London.

HOW BRITISH PUBLIC IS KEPT IN DARK.

When questioned whether the Allahabad Unity Conference had created a good impression in England Mr. Sherwani said that the English press had entered into a conspiracy to give publicity only to anti-unity news and it was only indirectly that the people in England knew about the real facts. With a view to acquaint the English public with the true facts the speaker and Dr. Ansari issued a statement about the Unity Conference contradicting the false news which appeared in the "Times," London. That paper published a report that a representative meeting of all parties of Muslims including the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Muslim League and All-Parties Conference and others met at Delhi and rejected the Unity Conference proposals. As a matter of fact the Delhi meeting lacked representative character.

The statement issued by him and Dr. Ansari was not published by a single paper in England including the Labour organ "The Daily Herald." With great difficulty the "Manchester Guardian" reproduced only a few lines from the statement.

DIE-HARDS AT WORK.

"Not a few responsible public men in England," declared Mr. Sherwani, "feel that Government ought to give effect to any understanding arrived at between the different communities in India. But the die-hards are trying to belittle and ignore the decisions of the Allahabad Conference."

When shown a statement made by Sir Muhammad Iqbal in London that the reopening of the communal question was detrimental to India, Mr. Sherwani remarked: "Sir Muhammad Iqbal is taking everything easy including the R. T. C. and I do not agree with his views and of those who are ready to sacrifice everything for separate electorates on account of the unwarranted fear that the chances of people of his way of thinking will be minimised under a system of joint electorates. Even the communalists would not sacrifice the majorities in the two majority provinces at the alter of separate electorates.

He concluded by expressing the hope that Indians would rise to the occasions and give up niggardly bargaining and present a united front to achieve freedom.

"ACCIDENTALLY KNOCKED DOWN"

Inquest On Mahomedali Road Tragedy

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"Death due to shock from injuries to the lungs, fractures of the ribs and the collar bone. The deceased was accidentally knocked by a car on the Mohemadali Road."

This was the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury, this morning, at the inquest held over the body of an aged Muslim, who was knocked down by a car on December 17.

From the evidence it transpires, that car No. W-664 being driven by one Sampangi Ramaswami of Juhu was going along the Mohemadali Road on the morning of December 17. Near the junction of Chunabhatti, an aged Muslim by name Kareem Hussein crossed the road not noticing the car, and the bumper of the car came in contact with the Muslim who was knocked down. He was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died in the evening.

German Muslim Count In Bombay

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Baron Omar Rolf Ehrenfels, President and founder of the Islamic Federation of Culture, Austria and Dr. Sheikh Mahomed Abdulla, the Imam of the Berlin Mosque arrived from Europe by s. s. "Conte Verde" on Wednesday morning and were accorded a hearty reception at the mole.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative on board the steamer the Count, who embraced Islam in 1929, stated that the object of his visit to India was to see for himself the centres of Muslim culture in this country and discuss the question of propogation of Islam in the West.

He also wisheed to assist in the translation of the Quoran into the German language. The intellectuals in the West, he said, had great admiration for the religious deas of the East.

The Count is proceeding to Delhi so as to be there in time for the Friday prayers and propose to stay in India for six months.

Among those who were present to welcome the Count on the mole were Mr. M. M. Killedar and representatives of the Young Mens' Muslim Association.

8817 EXAMINATIONS DURING 1931

Bombay Chemical Analyser's Annual Report

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay in his Annual Report for the year 1931, states that the total number of examinations undertaken by him were 8,817 out of which 4,183 related to medico-legal cases iclusive of examination of various articles; 38 samples of potable water; 177 samples of Government stores; 4,033 samples of the Excise Department and 386 samples of miscellaneous articles.

There were 412 cases of suspected human poisoning. Poison was detected in 184 cases involving 189 persons of whom 97 died. Out of these 184 cases opium was found in 88 cases, arsenic in 14 and dhatura in 22. In the other 60 cases different poisons were used. In 46 cases of suspected animal poisoning, poison was detected in 28.

Four hundred and sixty stain cases involving 2,104 articles examined. One thousand one hundred and fifty-five blood stains were forwarded to the Imperial Serologist, Calcutta, who reported that 1,000 were human.

Four thousand and thirty-three articles were examined for the Excise Department, out of which 3,921 were for spirit determinations, 74 opium, 5 balgolis, cocaine 31 and burnt sugar 2. The balgolis were examined to ensure conformity with the conditions laid down in the license that each pill should not weigh more than one grain nor contain more than 1|40th of a grain of opium.

There were 386 miscellaneous analyses, those relating to oil cakes, seeds and manures being 154."

R. T. C. CONFERENCE LATE SITTING

LONDON. Dec. 20.

The present Round Table Conference, like its predecessors, will not conclude without late sitting.

The weekly Cabinet meeting tomorrow prevents the resumption of activities in the morning but thereafter the delegates will be very busy.

The Financial Safeguards Committee meets at 3 p.m. followed at 5-30 p.m. by the Commercial Safeguards Committee while full conference is summoned at 8-30 p.m. to continue discussion on constituent powers.—Reuter.

PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES BILL

Travancore Council Passes Second Reading

Trivandrum (By mail)

The Travancore Legislative Council took up the consideration clause by clause of the Travancore Provident Insurance Societies Bill and passed its second reading. In view of the recent considerable rush for the incorporation of companies doing insurance wor during the last two years—their number rose by 450 in one period of 16 months—the Government have considered it necessary to provide for the regulation of provident insurance companies and for safeguards for policy holders. Under the bill no provident insurance society shall receive any premium or contribution unless it is registered in accordance with its provisions. The clause regarding deposits lays down that every provident insurance society shall, if established before the commencement of the Regulation, within six months from such commencement, or before its registration, deposit and keep deposited with the Chief Accounts Officer Rs. 5,000 and until the Society keeps deposited the sum of Rs. 50,000, it shall annually deposit and keep deposited a sum equal to 15 per cent of the gross income derived from its business. The bill further provides for the registration of every provident insurance society.

BALANCE SHEETS.

It guards against societies being registered with names expressing or implying the sanction patronage, etc., of the Government of Travancore or British India, except where consent for the use of such names has been secured. It also provides for the preparation of revenue accounts and balance sheets as well as for audit by auditors possessing prescribed qualifications, and for inspection of books by the Registrar, for enquiries by him into the manner in which a society conducts its business, and for cancellation of registry where considered necessary. Appeals, however, shall lie to the principal civil court of original jurisdiction in the district over orders of the Registrar and the Liquidator.

The penalty prescribed for breach of the Regulation is a fine which may reach a maximum of Rs. 500 on the Society and every director, manager, secretary or other officer or agent, or in case of continuing default a fine of upto Rs. 250 for every day during which the default continues.

It is hoped to pass the Bill through all stages during the current session of the Council.—A. P.

All-India Shiah Conference

(From A Correspondent).

DELHI, Decr. 20.

It has been decided to invite the next annual session of the All-India Shia Conference at Delhi. Invitations are handed over to the General Secretary of the Shia Conference. The Reception Committee will be constituted next week.

NEW EMERGENCY DECREE FOR GERMANY

LONDON. Dec. 20.

Berlin.—Von Schleicher's effort to inaugurate milder regime in Germany has begun to-day by the publication of the Presidential Emergency Decree "for preservation of internal peace" signed by General Hindenburg, Von Schleicher and Dr. Bracht.—Reuter.

"FOR PROTECTION OF GERMAN REPUBLIC"

(Special Cable).

LONDON. Dec. 20.

Berlin.—The Emergency Decree nullifies the various previous emergency decrees of the Papen regime like those establishing special courts to impose heavy penalties for political offences and acts of terrorism and those compelling newspapers to print official communiques and denials.

At the same time various stipulations of the "law for the protection of the Republic" are maintained notably those punishing attempts against the person of the President and insulting the President and Governments of the Reich and the States, the German Flag, the German Army and the Navy.

The clause prohibiting the return of the ex-Kaiser to Germany has been dropped as it is not valid for the past two years. There is nothing now to prevent the ex-monarch returning as a private citizen.—Reuter.

ITALIAN STUDENTS ARRIVE IN BOMBAY

To Study Geographical Conditions Of The Country

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A party of nearly 100 members of the Royal Italian Geographical Society arrived from Italy in Bombay by s.s. "Conte Verde." this morning with the object of touring and visiting places of geographical interest in India. The party was headed by the Marquess and Marchioness Carlo Bombrini and included H. E. Amedeo Fani, an ex-Senator and Hon. Enrico Scalini, Senator of Italy. The party will visit Jaipur, Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Darjeeling, Calcutta, Madras and leave India via Colombo.

"ZAMORIN DOES NOT RECOGNISE REFERENDUM"

"12,000 Temple-Goers Against Entry"

MADRAS, December 20.

The Secretary of the All-India Varnashrama Conference wires from Chowghat stating that the Secretary of Varnashrama Swaraj Sangh interviewed the Zamorin's representative to-day when the latter said that the Zamorin had not recognised the referendum. Guruvayur temple was for all orthodox Hindus in India and not confined to a ten-mile radius. He adds that signatures of temple-goers were taken from 8th instant and about 12,000 persons had signed against temple entry. The telegram also says that about 40 ladies of Guruvayur temple have filed a complaint before the Chowghat Magistrate against coercive molestation by referendum.—A.P.

At a meeting of the Sansthan Sawantwadi Shetkari Sangh, held on the 18th inst. a resolution was passed, praying to His Highness Shrimant Bapu Saheb Maharaj Saidesai to commute capital and life sentences passed on the convicts in the Padwe murder case.

Nagpur.—The annual fair at Burman on the banks of the Nerbudda river in the Hoshangabad District will commence on the 5th January, 1933, and will last till the 4th February, 1933.—A.P.

Disgusted With Husband's Ways

YOUNG WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The queer ways of her husband, who used to wander about the City aimlessly, is said to be the reason that led one Binabai Govardhan Gai, a 22-year old Bengali woman, to end her life by hanging herself by the neck in the early hours of this morning.

Binabai lived with her husband one Govardhan Gai, a diamond setter in a room at Gaiwadi. Her step-daughter, a young girl of 10 also lived with them. Till very recently, the brother of the woman also lived with them, but due to Goverdhan quarelling with her brother, he left the place and lived at Bhuleshwar. The woman got disgusted with the queer ways of her husband and wanted to go away to her native place, but the husband would not allow her to do.

As usual, Goverdhan got up at about 4-30 this morning, and after waking his wife and step-daughter, went out for his wanderings about the city. After a while, it appears, the woman told the girl that she was going to the latrin, and went out of the room. At about 8, when the girl got up she found her step-mother missing and searched for her. She found Binabai hanging by a rope in one of the rooms in the buildings. She informed the neighbours and uncle, who sent for the police.

"GOD'S INSPIRATION."

At the inquest held this morning by the Coroner of Bombay, Goverdhan, giving evidence, stated that he used to wander about the city aimlessly, which his wife did not like. It was God's inspiration that took him out on his wanderings. He also stated that although his wife wanted to go out to her native place, he asked her to postpone the departure.

A verdict of "death due to suicidal hanging" was returned by the Coroner's Jury after hearing the evidence of the girl and brother of the deceased.

FILM-STARS ACQUITTED BY HIGH COURT

Alleged Forgery Of Mortgage-Deed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the case in which the following four were the accused: (1) Fatma Begum, formerly proprietor of a film studio, (2) Her daughter Miss Sultana, a well-known film actress (3) K. V. Acharya and (4) Syed Zaimul Abedeen.

It was alleged by the prosecution that Fatma Begum had executed a false mortgage-deed in favour of her daughter Sultana, with a view to defeat the claims of other creditors. It was also alleged that they had made false affidavits in court. The other two accused were also alleged to be concerned in the offences.

The case was tried by Thana Sessions Judge who convicted all accused on the charge of filing false affidavits and sentenced each of them to 1 day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

On the other charge, the judge differed from the jury, and referred the case to the High Court recommending conviction.

The Bombay Government also made an application to have the sentences enhanced.

Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Broomfield at the High Court who heard the case rejected the Government's application as well as the Sessions Judge's reference, and acquitted all the accused, quashing the sentences passed by the lower court.

General Higgins In Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail).

General Higgins, head of the Salvation Army, was received in audience by H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore yesterday.

General Higgins, who arrived Trivandrum on the 11th instant, has addressed meetings during the last week at Nedumancad, Neyyatankara, Thackalai and Nagercoil. The General also addressed a public meeting in Trivandrum under the presidentship of Mr. Austin, the Dewan, while Mrs. Higgins was the speaker at a women's meeting, over which Mrs. Austin presided.—A.P.

Little Entente Refuse To Pay War Debts

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Belgrade.—It is understood that three powers, the Little Entente, apart from creating united front regarding disarmament have also decided to pay no more war debts until Germany resumes reparations.—Reuter.

An Accomplished Animal

The quest of a London theatrical manager for a horse of "exceptional intelligence" to take part in a forthcoming production may recall the old story of Irving on the look-out for a similar animal One horse in particular was recommended to him as so intelligent and well-trained that it understood the plays in which it appeared as well as any human actor

"Ah," said Irving, "an artist!"

His informant went on to say that the beast needed tactful handling, however, as in a recent Shakespearean production it had thrown a well-known actor, who was riding it.

"Humph," said Irving, "a critic!"

MR. BAPAT DISQUALIFIED AS CORPORATOR

For Participating In Civil Disobedience

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Decr. 21.

The Local Government (Ministry for Local Self-Government), has declared Mr. Bapat, a lawyer of Yeotmal, and an elected member of the Yeotmal Municipality, as disqualified to hold a seat in the Municipality, in view of his conviction for participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The decision has caused a stir in the Central Provinces.

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